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Wednesday, April 10, 1985
Chaitra 20, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. III contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Wednesday, April, 10, 1985/

Chaitra 20, 1907 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Today the attendance is very thin.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Today, there is quality...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It seems Shri Nayak is not present. Next question Shri Ramswaroop Ram. It is prefixed by Ram and suffixed by Ram and Balram is sitting in the middle...*(Interruptions)*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

"International Conference on Environmental Education"

*365. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India participated at the recently held International Conference on Environmental Education;

(b) whether the Resolutions adopted at the Conference will be laid on the table;

(c) whether the Conference suggested some measures and means that would promote ecologically sustainable development in rural areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action proposed by Government to implement those Resolutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Resolutions adopted at the Conference is enclosed.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The recommendations from (c) to (f) particularly relate to measures and means for promotion of ecologically sustainable development in rural areas of the Country;

(e) The suggestions are under examination and consideration of the Government.

Resolutions

- (a) Environmental Education Associations at the national level should be established to serve the professional needs of environmental educators, to create linkages with Governmental and non-governmental agencies, and to assist in development and dissemination of curriculum materials;
- (b) University teacher training programmes should incorporate training in environmental education. Only when environmental education assumes a central place in all education will it begin to influence environmental management and policy. Such training should include scientific and cultural studies related to human activities and the environment;
- (c) Each nation should consider establishment of a Youth Environment Corps consisting of youth age 16-22; the Corps would work on projects which promote ecologically sustainable development, especially in rural areas. Youth Corps projects should provide environmental knowledge and skills for participants in the programme;
- (d) Environmental Education Councils

composed of local residents, officials, farmers, teachers and businessmen and local bodies responsible for various environmentally related projects and programmes should be established at the local level. Such Councils would serve in an advisory capacity to assist in implementation of programmes at the local level;

- (e) Environmental education demonstration projects should be established at the local level in concert with economic development projects to demonstrate the benefits of such a partnership. Such projects are necessary to gain local support for environmental education and to provide a working model for ecologically sustainable development;
- (f) Simple, easily applicable techniques should be developed for use by rural school teachers to demonstrate the practical importance of conserving nature ;
- (g) Environmental educators must develop practical pedagogical methods which address problems of environmental health in daily life, e.g. clean drinking water, appropriate waste disposal, proper sanitation practices, as well as provide concepts and values regarding human-environment relationships;
- (h) Environmental Education curricula should be reviewed and, where appropriate, revised to provide inclusion of scientific and cultural (humanities, politics, economics) content sufficient to ensure that students understand the scientific basis of environment and ecology and the organisation and processes of human societies. Without this scientific and cultural understanding students are unable to develop a useful holistic perspective for effective citizenship and professional life;
- (i) Universities, educational, and research and development institutions should be encouraged to

generate new vistas of knowledge relating to environmental management in their respective areas of specialisation; and

- (j) The International Society for Environmental Education should establish a global Environmental Education communications system to disseminate information and monitor indicators of the Biosphere's environmental quality such as soil erosion, fresh water availability, food production, energy utilisation, population growth, pollution loading, rates of deforestation, rates of desertification and levels of soil salinization.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem of environment is getting serious. Outwardly it does not look like a problem but it is a deep wound which is gradually affecting the people in a serious way.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it an inaugural address to the question ?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mere reference to environment or planting of trees will not solve the problem of environment. There are several inherent problems such as the pollution of rivers which is taking place. Even today three crore people take bath in rivers.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Could the Minister call out the question from his speech ?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : This being an important question, I shall take some time. More than one crore people drink the same polluted water of the rivers. The factories are also causing pollution. I would like to thank our young Prime Minister because he first gave his attention to the Ganges, which is sacred river and

has been polluted. Provision has been made for its purification.

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question. I know you are addressing the Prime Minister and not me

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : I was about to put the question. If you are putting pressure, I may ask the question...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I was myself feeling the pressure. I was thinking that I may have to put the question myself

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : I would like to know whether the Government propose to formulate a comprehensive policy in the Seventh Five Year Plan to solve the problem of environment so that the problem of rural and urban environment is solved ? What is the outline of that policy ?

MR. SPEAKER : So, the question was with you in writing.

SHRI VIR SEN : Government are fully alive to all the aspects of environment and programmes have been chalked out to cover all the aspects of the problem. Government are already considering inclusion of the subject of environment in the syllabus of the universities and educational institutions to impart environmental education to the people and to create awareness among the youth in regard to the environment. All these issues are before Government.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there must be public awakening towards environment and the people should show interest in it. In India, about 50 crore people live in the villages and they are not acquainted with the word environment. Do Government intend to include the subject of environment in school curricula from the primary education level to create awareness in them towards environment so that the students come to know about environment from the very beginning, which will create public awareness towards environment.

MR. SPEAKER : You have put a good question. Let the hon. Minister reply to it.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : I want that the students should be given education regarding environment from the primary stage and that the programme be speeded up. Government should ensure that this is included in the curricula from the primary stage.

SHRI VIR SEN : Efforts are being made to include environment as a subject from the primary level to the degree level. It is also the endeavour of Government to include this subject in the curricula of universities and in other courses and to disseminate knowledge thereof to students at all levels, from the class I to Junior high school, senior school and intermediate levels.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP : The Forest Preservation Ordinance in Kerala is going to lapse this week. The Kerala Government has declared that it is not going to re-introduce the Ordinance, which will affect some 60,000 acres of forests in Kerala, i.e. private forests which were nationalized. So, what is the attitude of the Central Government regarding this ? It poses a very serious problem.

SHRI VIR SEN : The question relates to the recently-held conference in Delhi. I think this will require notice.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : It is a serious problem regarding environment.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : He has asked whether any such Conference was held.....

SHRI VIR SEN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question does not have any connection with the Conference in any way. This is a separate question. The question of Conference does not arise from this question.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP : The Forest Preservation Ordinance in Kerala is going to lapse this week, and Kerala Government has declared that it is not going to re-introduce it.

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot do anything about it. It is a State subject. That has to be done by the State Government.

[Translation]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : The Ordinance was not discussed in the Conference.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the resolutions of the recently concluded International Conference on Environmental Education.....

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have one suggestion : in case the Ordinance is going to lapse, let him at least use his good offices to see that the Ordinance is not allowed to lapse. I request the Minister to use his good offices.

SHRI VIR SEN : It concerns the State Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister can make a suggestion.....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : In the recently concluded International Conference of Environmental Education, it has been suggested in para "d" of the Resolution that Environment Councils should be constituted at the local level. Our Government had taken a decision about two years ago to constitute Environmental Education Councils and Advisory Councils. In view thereof, are all the State Government making efforts to constitute those Councils ? What is the attitude of the Central Government regarding the constitution of these Councils at present ?

SHRI VIR SEN : Our State Government has taken some decisions in this regard while other State Governments have not taken any decision. However, several departments and agencies are already

there which look after this work such as D.R.D.A., District Planning Committee and District Block Committee. So, there is no need to constitute a new Committee for the purpose.

MR. SPEAKER : Vir Senji, Shri Ramswaroop Ram has given a good suggestion. You start with the children. They should be taught civic sense or afforestation and this is good for all. Every child in the school should be asked to plant a tree. They should be told that it is their duty to do this and the trees will bear their names.

SHRI VIR SEN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is already a scheme. "A Tree For Every Child" scheme is being introduced under the Plan.

[English]

Review of Reservation Policy

*366. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has decided to review the reservation policy in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a), (b) & (c). The policy of reservation with reference to reservation of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies was reviewed in 1980 when the bill for extending the period of reservation beyond 1980 was introduced in the Lok Sabha. It was felt that the Social, Education and Economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not at par with the other Section of the population and therefore, there is a need for reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies upto 1990.

There is at present no proposal to review the above.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before he asks a question, I want some clarification about printing of this question.

Was there any private communication between the member and the Minister that the reservation policy to which he referred was only reservation regarding seats in the Lok Sabha and Legislatures and not a general policy in the country for SC & ST? She look it for granted that it was in the Lok Sabha and Assemblies and gave the reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Because she was a Member of the Lok Sabha herself.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : What can I do? The hon. member who had asked the question, he could have very well clarified it.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I had put my question on the reservation of SC & ST, but subsequently it had been changed. However, the reply just now came from the Minister of State is that "there is at present proposal to review the above." At my end, at present, I am happy with this. But what provoked me is this.

MR. SPEAKER : Once it is quite a welcome change.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Certainly, yes, in a general way. What is going on in Gujarat—reservation and anti-reservation riots? It has paralysed the life in Gujarat completely. Lawlessness is prevailing there. Firing, arson, looting, killing, everything is going on.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Who is doing it?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Let the Prime Minister answer it. When Gujrat and Madhya Pradesh were burning, the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, said, the reservation policy would be reviewed after the Assembly elections—reports UNI, dated 28th February, 1985. It was published in different newspapers. It was advertised through radio and T.V. also. May I know from the hon. Minister and also the Prime Minister whether it is not a case of pouring oil into the fire? Is it not a political stunt only? In the near future, have you got any idea regarding reservation for SC & ST in the case of missions, in the case of jobs, in the case of Assemblies and Parliament?

Also, may I know what are the positive steps that have been taken from your end to stop this anti-reservation riot in Gujarat and other places?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now, Sir, is it clear? He was meaning one thing and the Minister was saying something else.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I have clarified this point when I was replying to the debate on the Demands for Grant of the Home Ministry. The statement has been ascribed to the Prime Minister that he seems to have made a statement that a consensus needs to be developed on the policy of reservation. What the Prime Minister has stated was in respect of the other backward classes for which a consensus will have to be developed. I had clarified this position. I believe the hon. Member was not there in the House on that day.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You spoke when he was not there!

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : That is the tragedy—whole tragedy—of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the entire country.

Now, I like to draw your attention to the third report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, page 196, Chapter VI, Item No. 31.

"The Commission suggests that a special scheme should be evolved for attracting the children of those SC & ST communities whose literacy rate is less than 50 per cent of the state average."

May I know from the hon. Minister whether Articles 29(2) of the Constitution has been violated in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and SC/ST students denied admission there? Please state what are the steps that have been taken for them.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Since the hon. Member has given this information now, I will require some time to ascertain the facts from the Gujarat Government.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : This is in the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : The facts will have to be obtained from the State Government concerned and thereafter only.....

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : This is in the report. Is this report of the State Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister reply first.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Let me get the information on the point which the hon. Member has raised here. I will ascertain the facts from the Gujarat Government and then we will have to say as to what will be the position.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : In view of the growth of population and the situation having changed, will the Government set up a Committee to re-allocate the seats for Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies, belonging to SC/ST, in the State Assemblies ?

MR. SPEAKER : You mean a fresh delimitation of the constituencies.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : May I request the hon. Member to kindly repeat the question ?

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know whether you have any ideas on delimitation of the constituencies.

AN HON. MEMBER : How does it come here ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Article 330 of the Constitution provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People, in proportion to their population. A similar provision of the Constitution exists in Article 332 of the Constitution for State Assemblies. I have already stated in my original reply that the policy was reviewed and the bill came before the Lok Sabha in 1980. So, no further review is going to be made. It has been further extended up to 1990.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not asking about that. He is only asking you whether you have any fresh ideas about delimitation due to the population increase.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : As far as delimitation is concerned, because of the

increase in population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there is a resolution of the National Development Council that it is the 1971 Census which will be taken into account while deciding the constituencies both for Parliament as well as Assemblies, and if the increased population is there, *per se*, the number of voters will increase; but it will not lead to delimitation.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Is it not a fact that keeping the welfare and upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in view, all along the Government had pursued this policy of reservations ?

In view of the tensions now prevailing in some parts of the country, is Government trying to reach some kind of a consensus on this policy again, if it is called for ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : So far as reservations in respect of SC and ST, are concerned, there is no question of consensus involved. It is the decided policy of the Government and there is no question of going back. Earlier I had referred to hon. Prime Minister's statement where I said that consensus needed to be developed so far as other backward classes were concerned.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Has the Government gone into the recommendations of the Mandal Commission ? If so, has it taken any decision on that ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied that.

Efforts to tap Tourist Markets of Europe and U.S.A.

***367. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether special efforts are being made to tap tourist markets of Europe and U.S.A. to increase tourist traffic to this country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The measures include advertising in Newspapers, magazines, Television and the Radio. Sales seminars, India evenings, lectures and exhibitions are also organised jointly with the airlines, tour operators and travel agents. In addition, film shows, audio visuals and trade shows are also arranged in clubs, universities and similar places. The production and distribution of tourist publicity literature (folders, brochures, maps etc.) in different local languages other than English is another continuing activity.

The Government has also encouraged and facilitated the making of feature films abroad such as Gandhi which has resulted in an overwhelming interest and curiosity about India.

Though India is traditionally known in the travel world as a "cultural destination", efforts are also being directed towards publicising it as a "holiday destination". Packages selling itineraries on "Beach Holidays", "Adventure Tourism" and venues for International Conferences and Conventions" are among the newer features in the marketing campaign.

The Department of Tourism in addition, through its hospitality programme have invited travel writers, tour operators, TV teams and travel agents on familiarization tours to India so that they could obtain first hand knowledge of the facilities available.

The Festival of India which is scheduled to be inaugurated in USA and France in June this year also expected to generate interest in India to a considerable extent.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Has Government agreed to allow tourist charters to come to India approved by foreign travel agents; if so, whether Air India has expressed apprehension that this will affect its own tourist charters or regular traffic?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GAHLOT : So far as the main question of the hon. Member is concerned, we know that 60 per cent tourists come to India from Europe and the U.S.A.

out together. In the recently held conference, in which all Regional Directors participated, we fixed the target for Europe at 25 per cent, for U.K. at 18 per cent and for the U.S.A. at 18 per cent and we are going ahead with that target.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : May I know whether hotel occupancy had been very low throughout 1984; if so whether this was due to foreign tourist promotion chains and hotel chains of USA and Europe who had refused to recommend India due to political or other considerations; if not, what were the other reasons which prevailed in this case?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Owing to the incidents which took place in 1984 and the adverse publicity given to them in these countries, the tourist traffic to our country has declined, there are no two opinions about that. I have already informed that there has been a decline of 3.6 per cent, but we are making efforts to counter the adverse publicity and we hope that this year we shall be able to improve the situation.

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. PANJA : There are restrictions on entry of foreign tourists in the hill station of Darjeeling and Skkim areas of Gangtok including Kalimpong, which attract a lot of tourists. Is the Minister considering lifting those restrictions so that there may be inflow of foreign tourists in those areas?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : So far as our Ministry is concerned it is our endeavour to attract foreign tourists to as many places as possible, but this question is also related to the Home Ministry and, therefore, it is necessary to consult them also.

[*English*]

Encouragement to Sports Among Men and Women

*368. **KUMARI PUSHA DEVI :** Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken by the Government to encourage sports among men and women;

(b) the various incentives proposed to be provided to encourage sports during 1985-86; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

With a view to encouraging sports in the country, the Government, in concert with the State governments and Union territory administrations, have a number of schemes in operation. The more important among them are mentioned below :—

- (i) With a view to making play-fields and stadia available, at the grass-roots level, the Government are operating a scheme of grant to State Sports Councils etc. under which financial assistance is provided, *inter-alia*, to the State Governments for development of play-fields and construction of utility stadia. It is proposed that in course of time each district headquarter in the country have a mini Sports Stadium.
- (ii) For encouraging participation in sports among the rural youth, a scheme of rural sports tournaments is being operated under which rural tournaments are held at the block, district, state and national levels. Similarly, for promotion of sports among women, sports festivals for women are held at the block, district, state and national levels.
- (iii) The scheme of Sports Talent Search Scholarships in operation is meant to encourage school and college students who show promise in sports and games.
- (iv) The Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports operates the national coaching scheme under which regional coaching centres in different states provide an opportunity to young men and

women and children to undergo training and coaching.

- (v) The Institute has also set up field-stations in a number of universities to encourage college and University students to take part in sports and to undergo coaching for the purpose.
- (vi) Financial assistance is provided to national sports federations to enable them to send national teams abroad for participation in international tournaments and for holding international tournaments within the country.

The on-going programmes for the promotion of sports will continue in 1985-86 with increased out-lays. In addition, certain new schemes for encouraging participation in sports are contemplated, the more important among which are : (i) a scheme of holding sports talent search contests for children of the age group 7-12; (ii) scheme for adoption of schools where special attention to sports activities will be given; (iii) setting up of sports hostels attached to regional coaching centres of Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports; and (iv) assisting State Government in laying synthetic surfaces for athletics and hockey.

KUMARI PUSHA DEVI : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Sports whether he is aware that last year the All India Council of Sports had prepared sports policy which was submitted to the Sports Ministry, and if so, what action has been taken by the Ministry, or is the Ministry preparing some new sports policy.

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : Sir, as far as the sports policy is concerned, it was placed before both the Houses of Parliament in 1984.

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Sir, the Scheme of Sport Talent Search Scholarship in operation is meant to encourage school and college students who show proficiency in sports and games. I would like to know whether this scholarship is given in each and every State and whether it is a fact that many schools and colleges set up in rural and backward areas are not strictly implementing this scheme. In that case, what steps Government proposes to take so

that the sports talent scholarship is properly given in each school and college to encourage the sportsmen and sportswomen ?

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : Sir, it is not a question of individual school or college. Certain standards are prescribed and according to those standards, we have competitions at the State level and at the national level and those of the students who come up to that level, are given scholarships.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, during the Asiad a lot of money was spent for developing the sports, and the stadia and other sports facilities which were made available in Delhi at that time, were to be made use of thereafter for promoting the sports. There was an article in *India Today* saying that the entire money which we spent for developing the stadia and for providing other facilities, as being kept idle and even the sportsmen from the various universities, who want to practice there, are not permitted to do so, and these are being kept only as show-piece. I would like to know whether it is correct and whether the Government has any policy for the use of these stadia and other facilities made available during the Asiad Games, for the purpose of developing sports in the country.

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : Sir, we do not have any restrictions. In fact all the stadia available in Delhi after the Asian Games are open to all. Certain norms have been worked out. We have been holding coaching camps in different stadia like Talkatora Stadium and Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. As far as the people coming to see these stadia in Delhi are concerned, these being something of tourist attraction, we cannot stop people from coming to see them. But we have prescribed certain norms for students and for the public. We do not restrict anyone from coming into those stadia. Everybody is allowed to come. They have to pay certain fees and then they can come and practise there and can use the facilities available in the stadia. There are no restrictions.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : What are the fees, Sir ?

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : I do not have the exact figures with me.

SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, the National sports policy was formulated by the Sports Council and it was approved by the Sports Ministry. The national plan for development of sports during the Seventh Plan was under formulation. So, I would like to know whether the same has been finalised or not and what are the broad objectives of the development programme for sports during the Seventh Plan.

SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : Sir, we have various schemes like giving assistance, providing stadia for the sports complex...

SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY : My question is different, not providing assistance, but the objective of the developmental programme during the Seventh Plan.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Sir, Seventh Plan is under formulation. If the Plan is presented, this will come with that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister that with all his good intentions whether it is not a fact that particularly women are not encouraged to participate in sports in a greater degree. There is even a concrete instance. Sir, the other day you led the Cricket Team of parliamentarians against the journalists. Is it not a fact that there was not a single lady Member of Parliament participating in the Cricket Team ? Is it not a proof of your inability to encourage them ?

MR. SPEAKER : In that light, I think I should allow a privilege motion against all the Members who participated in that !

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : We shall all be participating if you allow us.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is the fault of the present Members not to have offered a chance to them.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I also have a point in my mind. Today, the number of schools

is increasing and some teaching shops are also being opened. Schools are opened in houses also. There are schools which do not have play-grounds of their own. Do you not think that it is essential for a school to have a play-ground? Schools have no play-grounds for the children.

[English]

We should think about it on those lines. That is my only suggestion. You have to do it, the Education Department itself should do it. Don't allow recognition to those schools which have no playgrounds. There should be no recognition for them. They should be banned.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Indian Olympic Association has approached the Government to permit it to extend an invitation to hold the 1992 Olympic games in India and if so, the decision of the Government in this matter.

SHRI R.K. JAIHCANDRA SINGH : Sir, a letter has come from the IOA. The Government is considering it. All aspects will have to be considered before we take a final decision.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Sir, during the ASIAD we suggested certain games to be distributed areas to different so that stadia could be built in other areas also. But that was not done. It is an eye-wash and I did not know whether for political purposes they may be used or not, but there is a feeling in the minds of the people that as they are lying idle, Government is considering to convert them into wild life sanctuary. Is that true?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The hon. Member will be most welcome to come to the stadia !

Resistance by Bangladesh for Erection of Fence

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*369. **SHRI G.G. SWELL :**

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bangladesh Rifles have

been arming and training villagers on their side to violently resist the erection of the Assam-Bangladesh fence;

(b) whether Bangladesh has been constructing watch-towers on its side of the fence; and

(c) whether Government will go ahead with the erection of the fence as scheduled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Government have no such reports.

(b) While reports have been received that Bangladesh intend to construct a number of watch towers on its side, so far only one watch tower has been constructed by them.

(c) Yes, Sir.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Sir, in connection with this, I am not quite convinced with what the Minister said that they had not received such reports because all that has been belied by the fact that they have rushed additional contingents of Border Security Forces to the Bangladesh border with Tibet. Over the question of construction of a dam, the Bangladeshies are raising a dam which threatened to flood our part of the country, and when our workers were doing some work there, they said that they should stop the work under threat of dire consequences. Now, before I come to that, I would like to mention that yesterday I received a letter from a lady living on the border of Bangladesh, from my State in which she said that she was going from one market to another within our territory. She was intercepted by some unruly elements from Bangladesh. She was robbed of everything including her watch and stabbed. She was taken for dead by those elements. But she did not die. Some people took her to Shillong where she had been treated in a hospital and fortunately she seems to be well on the road to recovery. Now, this sort of thing does not happen once a while. This is not an isolated incident. It happens frequently. Bangladeshis come at will and take away betel leaves of the people from the garden. They take away betel nut. They take away shingles. They take away

forest produce. They take away limestone and what not. It seems there is not much of protection for the people in our border area from the security forces. I would like to mention this to the Home Minister and request him to send some instructions to our security forces to be more vigilant and to ensure the protection of the villagers.

Now, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that there is only one watchtower that is being constructed. But is it a fact that they have rushed special contingent of the Border Security Force to the Bangladesh border with Tripura ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : As regards tower, I have already said that one tower has so far been constructed by Bangladesh. It is understood that 16 watch towers have reportedly been approved for erection. Definite information is not available about the remaining 7 towers. But, Sir, it is very difficult to object to the Bangladesh Government constructing watch towers because the hon. Member should know that if these are constructed, they are beyond 150 yards from the border. From our side also, BSF have constructed 105 observation towers and they have proposed to construct a few more towers. These towers have been constructed within 150 yards from the border line in West Bengal, Tripura and Assam sectors.....

SHRI G.G. SWELL : We know all these details. My question is, whether you have rushed a special contingent of the Border Security Force and if so, does it not belie your statement that there is no such preparation on the Bangladesh side of the border to resist violently the construction of fence ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Sir, 27 Battalions of BSF each having 500 personnel have been put on border in Tripura, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Assam.

As regards the construction of road and fencing no doubt, the fencing on the border would provide physical barriers. But in order that it proves more effective, we have already decided to construct.....

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I would like

the senior Minister to say whether they have rushed a contingent...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Sir, may I supplement what my colleague has said ? It is a fact that Bangladeshis are trying to threaten any activity on our side of either construction of road or going in for fencing of the area. Some kind of a training is being given there. We are getting very stray report from that side though unconfirmed. Some kind of training is being given to some village people there and additional forces have also been put by them on the border. Similarly, we are intensifying our activity also. More Assam Rifle units are also being raised. The BSF battalions have also been sent to that area. We can assure the hon. Member that we will take all the precautions which, in fact, are called for.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I am happy that the senior Minister has confirmed that there is some such thing going on. I congratulate him, he being a man—I think, you are bigger, more generous, more understanding, more forthcoming and all that....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I think, I will take objection to that.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : He should withdraw this remark...*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER : Protest upheld.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This remark should be withdrawn. This is male chauvinism.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : I am on a point of order, Sir.

[Translation]

I object to the remarks made by the hon. Member. He should withdraw them.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Are you also protesting ?

[Translation]

Just listen to me. Why do you feel shy ?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : He should withdraw his remarks.

[English]

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : I do think this will not go into record.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : He said only to attract attention.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It should be expunged not only from the record but from the mind also.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As a compromise, let man go on record and woman be expunged !

SHRI G.G. SWELL : If my information is correct, since last March, the construction of a fence on this border—not only Assam, you are now going to construct a fence on the border with Mizoram, Tripura also and all over—has stopped. I do not know what progress has been made. Although we have seen statements by the Prime Minister reiterating that the construction will go on, I am a little perturbed about this question of a fence. You do not have only the land border. You have so many rivers passing. What are you going to do about it ? You cannot have a fence over these rivers. There are boats coming in. The Bangladeshis do come to our borders and other areas in the boats or Canoes. What sort of protection are you going to give to that sort of a thing ? I would like to know whether you have a time schedule within which you are going to complete this fence.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : In fact, the CPWD has been asked to have a complete survey of the area and the kind of protection which is required in different areas. The fencing will be undertaken as soon as this survey is completed. So far as the river portion is concerned, I do not have the necessary information with me just now. But I will pass on the information to the hon. Member. It will be very difficult to prescribe any time schedule in this because, ultimately, it is a very difficult terrain in which the entire work

has not to be done. But we will try to expedite the whole thing.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAR SINGH RATHORE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it a fact that the wire being used for fencing at the border will not last more than a year or two on account of rains ? Secondly, the fence is being erected 100 to 200 metres deep in our territory as they are not allowing you to erect the fence at the border line. Will they not occupy that portion of our land ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Both these points will be kept in view. The fencing will not be so near as to provoke them to resort to firing and at the same time it should not be too deep in our territory as to put us at a disadvantage. Their plan, as we see today, is likely to be provocative. Our Foreign Secretary is going to Bangladesh this month. This matter will be discussed there at a very high level and efforts will be made to carry on this work further.

We have two or three alternatives with us as far as the question of how long the fencing will last is concerned. The first is the construction of a road, the second is to erect fencing. Thirdly, our Para-Military Forces stationed there may be asked to ensure that nobody is allowed to indulge in any provocative act. This work is also being pursued further.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : There is a massive build up of Bangladesh rifles on the Tripura border and with the assistance of this Bangladesh rifles build up and by using those people to threaten the Indian side, they are raising the embankment from the specified limit of 75' even as high as 200 or 300' and as a result the water is flowing back into the forest areas of Tripura and 40 KM of the area is supposedly already inundated.

The second part of my question is whether the proposed fencing that has been put up between Bangladesh and India is going to be like the one which is between East and West Germanies.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : So far as the first part of the question is concerned, I have to say that when the Foreign Secretary visits Bangladesh, the issues which he proposes to take up with the Bangladesh Government include some of these issues. We will first try to find out as to how they react to it and thereafter we should have to decide the further course of action.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : After the decision to erect this fencing along the border with Bangladesh, there have been skirmishes and tensions. I would like to know precisely two pieces of information from the hon. Minister. One is that when the Government took up this matter namely, the construction of an embankment across the border with Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Government perhaps informed our Government that the money that they are receiving for this construction including watch towers is coming from Saudi Arabia and the Government in Saudi Arabia has promised this money over a time-frame and unless they go ahead with this construction, the money will not be forthcoming.

My second question is, as the tensions are mounting, the intensification of terrorist activities in Tripura by TNV volunteers especially has simultaneously become very acute. I would like to know whether this has anything to do with the intensification of terrorist activities by TNV in Tripura and whether the Government of Bangladesh is trying to help them surreptitiously in some manner to divert our attention from major issues confronting these two countries.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : About the first part of the question, I would require notice. I do not think it will be possible to give any information at this stage.

To the second part of the question, I have to say that we do not have any such information as the hon. Member is giving here.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Home Minister said that on fixing the time-schedule for construction of barbed wire fencing, survey is necessary.

But the Home Minister on some occasion reported to the House that the work

of barbed fencing has begun but it has to be stopped because of firing incident. Do we, therefore, take it that the work of fencing had earlier begun without survey ?

Secondly, the firing incident took place in March last year. Why this work has not been resumed during the last one year ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Last year some pillars were being constructed by CPWD and this firing incident took place and three or four people were killed on our side and thereafter, in fact, we wanted to go ahead with it but it is a fact that the survey of the entire area has not been completed.

At least for the time being I cannot categorically state whether the survey was completed in that part of the area where the work was started. At least so far as my information goes, they had started the work but because of the firing incident, they had to stop the same. Now there is larger provocative activity on the side of Bangladesh, and that is why we have thought it necessary that, before we resume the work we, may take up at the highest level and find out from them as to what attitude they are going to adopt. Certainly, thereafter, we will decide our strategy.

Review of Tribal Sub Plan

***370. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the review of Tribal Sub-Plan of Sixth Five Year Plan has been done;

(b) if so, the achievement made therein programme-wise and policy-wise;

(c) the strategy adopted during Sixth Plan for allocation and administration; and

(d) the proposed changed allocation and administration policies during Seventh Plan therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir. The Working Group on tribal development for seventh five year Plan reviewed Tribal sub-Plan achievements of Sixth Plan period.

(b) The important achievements made during Sixth Plan included—

(i) Increased coverage of scheduled tribe population under the broad strategy of tribal sub-plan from about 65% during the Fifth Plan to about 75% during Sixth Plan period.

(ii) As against a target of 27 lakh tribal families to be economically assisted nearly 40 lakh tribal families have been assisted upto December 1984.

(iii) 20 new primitive tribes were identified during Sixth Plan period and development programmes for the primitive tribes were started.

(iv) Measures to curb exploitative practices were further strengthened.

(v) Literacy percentage was sought to be increased by opening more schools, girls; hostels in the tribal areas and by higher enrolment.

(vi) Infrastructure development was substantially improved.

(c) Allocation of fund was ensured from the following sources namely; (a) State Plan; (b) Special Central Assistance (SCA); (c) Central Ministers/Departments; and (d) institutional finance. For Integrated Tribal Development Project, MADA Pockets and Primitive Tribe groups appropriate administrative arrangement has been made Project Advisory Implementation Committees were formed.

(d) The main objectives during Seventh Plan will include :—

(i) Raising the level of productivity in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal

husbandry, forestry, cottage, village and small industries etc. for alleviation of poverty. Atleast 40 lakh tribal families are to be economically assisted to cross the poverty line by 1989-90, in addition to assisting a substantial number of tribal families to provide a base to them to cross the poverty line during succeeding plans.

(ii) Education, both formal and non-formal will be given high priority with a bias for vocationalisation.

(iii) Elimination of exploitation in the fields of land transfer, agricultural tenancy, money lending, bonded labour and debt bondage, forestry, liquor vending, trade and in the socio-culture spheres.

(iv) Provision of adequate infrastructure for production, anti-poverty, education, anti-exploitative and other welfare programmes.

(v) Vulnerable tribal areas and groups facing special problems to be identified for remedial action.

(vi) The degrading environment of the tribal areas to be improved.

The financial allocation for tribal sub-plan areas during the Seventh Plan is likely to be substantially higher than during the Sixth Plan. The administrative units in the Tribal sub-Plan areas will be strengthened.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : I want to put the basic, policy question, because the answer given is different, it does not reply to my question. I had put a policy question, and they have not given the statistics programme-wise or policy-wise. Still they have given some reply, and on the basis of that, I want to put my supplementary. A review has been done, and in the statement that has been given it is stated :

“As against a target of 27 lakh tribal

families to be economically assisted, nearly 40 lakh tribal families have assisted upto December, 1984."

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is the view or overview of the assessment of assistance to tribal families.

Secondly, I want to have the reply to the basic policy question which they have not answered.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You have cornered the Minister.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : The hon. Member was trying to find out whether it was a view or review of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. I do not know. In fact, on the basis of the information which was supplied by the respective State Governments, the entire thing has been compiled and given to the House. So, he can take it either way.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : I wanted to know whether it was the 'view' or 'overview'. Anyway, my second supplementary is this. I have not received the proper answer. Still, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. This is in respect of part (b) of my question. I want to know whether the State sector outlay and the special Central assistance released for Tribal Sub-Plan will be sent direct to the project instead of routing it through the Tribal Department of the State Government. Then the funds will be utilised properly for the project and the desired results will be achieved.

This was done in the Fourth Plan, I think. I want to know whether they are going to adopt this policy in the Seventh Plan.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : In the Fourth Five-Year Plan direct funding was done to the project because there were only eight projects, tribal development projects, in the country, but now the number has gone up to 500 projects. So, we are not going to go back to the Fourth Plan policy. Now the funding is done from the

Central Ministry, from the financial institutions and from the State Government also. So, there is no possibility of going back to that.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Over the last two decades, many plans and schemes have been made for tribal upliftment, and as the Minister has stated in the statement laid on the Table, under the Central assistance, there are various heads where funds are allocated for tribal upliftment and various project areas are defined. But over the last 20 years if we try and see what has been the mileage which we have got from the outlays made in these areas, we find that the tribals have remained as backward as they were before. This 27 lakhs tribal families which were targeted for upliftment in the Sixth Five Year Plan and against which 40 lakhs tribal families are claimed to have been uplifted—I do not know where these 40 lakhs tribal families are, in which district they are, in which State they are and in which blocks they are and in which part of the country are these 40 lakhs tribal families who have been uplifted.

But the main question I want to ask pointedly in this case would be that in the Seventh Five Year Plan one of the points mentioned in the statement is eradication of the debt bondage. Debt bondage is of two types. One is against the money-lenders. The other where the debt bondage is more crucial for the tribals is the banks, where banks have given bogus loans—the co-operative banks, the Land Development Bank, etc. which have given loans on the thumb impression of the tribal because these people cannot read or write. A survey was made of this and Rao Birendra Singh when he was Agriculture Minister said on the floor of the House that a lot of false loans to tribals was detected. This tribal sub-plan money under the various headings—can it not be used for writing off these bogus loans or loans which do not yield any benefit?

For example loans are given to the tribal for digging a well. But when the well is dug, no water is found because no water table survey was done. So where the Adivasi previously had no loan now he has a loan liability and he has become even poorer. So cannot this money be

used in the Seventh Plan for writing off these debts which are not debts from money-lenders but loans from the banks?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The Debt Bondage Abolition Act is a central Act passed in 1975 and the States have identified the bonded labour and have taken up their rehabilitation.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH : This does not answer the question. The question is whether this money can be used for writing off the debts which are from the banks. That is the point. Various NABARDs agencies have given loans to tribals.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : This supplementary relates to the Finance Ministry. I am not in a position to answer it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I accept that answer.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : About 40 lakhs tribal families are reported to have been uplifted in the Sixth Five Year Plan—that is upto December 1984. May I know from the hon. Minister how many of them were below the poverty line and which is the machinery to evaluate it?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : About the question as to the number of families who are supposed to have crossed the poverty line, I think the Rural Development Ministry will be able to supply the entire information which the hon. Member wants to have. I do not have those figures with me.

[Translation]

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell the hon. Minister that this Tribal Sub-Plan is an utter failure and it has not benefited the Adivasis at all. Therefore, I would like to know whether there is a proposal to abandon this Plan and introduce a component Plan for them as has been done in the case of Harijans?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : So far as I understand, this Tribal Sub-Plan is far more effective than the one launched for

Harijans. I do not know how the hon. Member has formed this opinion. If there is some shortcoming, I can accept that and I feel there is a need to be more vigilant about it. But, it is not correct to say that the Tribal Sub-Plan is a total failure.

[English]

Revival of Kashmir Issue by Members of British Parliament

***371. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 16 March, 1985 that certain Members of British Parliament have formed a 'Committee on Kashmir' to revive the so called Kashmir issue; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's of reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) According to available reports, some British Members of Parliament participated in a meeting held on 13th March, 1985, in London at which a decision was reportedly taken to form a so-called Committee on Kashmir.

Our High Commission in London has been in touch with all concerned in this regard.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : In view of the short time I would like to know what initiative has been taken by the High Commission because it is said in the news that Pakistani businessmen with the blessings of President Zia-ul-Haq seem to have initiated the formation of such a group? I would like to know what initiative has been taken by our High Commission and who are the persons concerned?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Air Service from Goa to Diu

*364. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to start an air service from Goa (Dabolim) to Diu via Bombay and Daman or otherwise;

(b) if so, the time by which the service is likely to commence; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). Goa and Bombay are connected by air. Vayudoot have plans to airlink Daman and Diu with Bombay during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, subject to development of the requisite infrastructure and availability of aircraft capacity.

Visit of High Powered Delegation to Pakistan

*372. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had a meeting with the Pakistani President in Moscow when they were there to attend the funeral of the former Soviet President Mr. Konstantin Chernenko;

(b) if so, whether he had promised to the President of Pakistan that a high powered delegation will be sent to Pakistan to pave the way for reopening talks between the two countries; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Foreign Secretary visited Pakistan from 4th to 6th April 1985 as part of a series of visits to neighbouring countries.

Allocation of Funds to Uttar Pradesh for 20-Point Programme

*373. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of amount proposed to be allocated to Uttar Pradesh for speedy implementation of 20-Point Programme; and

(b) the number of persons in Uttar Pradesh who are below poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.B. NARAYANAN) : (a) The Seventh Plan and the Annual Plan for 1985-86 of Uttar Pradesh have not been finalized so far. The outlays for the 20-Point Programme are not fixed separately and specifically but are derived from the approved outlays for relevant sectors.

(b) According to the consumer expenditure survey of the National Sample Survey Organisation (32nd Round for the year 1977-78) 50.09% of the total population of Uttar Pradesh was below the poverty line—50.23% in rural areas and 49.24% in urban areas. Information from the next consumer expenditure survey of the NSSO, which was part of the 38th round for the year 1983 is not yet available.

Export of Computers to Japan

*374. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARI : PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India will export to Japan, computers manufactured and designed by a private firm in Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the details of these various types of computers, their prices in comparison to the world market and their quality ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Under a contract by an Indian firm in Bangalore with a

Japanese firm for design and development of sophisticated fourth generation computer systems, the Indian firm will only supply the prototype of the computer systems to a Japanese firm. The work includes development of both hardware and software. The scope of the design and development work and details of these computer systems are as follows :—

(1) Two 32 bit host computers and eighty terminals for Computer Based Education System, with memory module, disc controller module, LAN module, terminal module, voice synthesizer module, video mixer module etc.

(2) Operating Systems Software.

(3) Basic software for Computer Based Education System.

The Japanese firm will launch the product in the world market. The price of the new computer systems is not known as the same will be determined by the Japanese firm.

New Process to Enhance Power Generation

*375. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that new process that would enhance power generation by 50 per cent with the same quantity of coal will soon be available for use on a commercial scale;

(b) if so, whether this has been developed by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre;

(c) if so, the details of the same;

(d) whether India is the first country in the world to develop this new process; and

(e) if so, by what time the same process is likely to be available for power generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). Conventional power plants based on coal can reach an energy conversion efficiency of about 40 per cent. The efficiency can be

enhanced upto about 64% by combining with a Magnetohydrodynamic (M.H.D.) power generating unit.

The M.H.D. principle has been known for some time. The technology has been developed notably in the U.S.S.R. where the world's first 500 MW MHD power station based on natural gas/oil is under installation. In India, a project for the establishment of a pilot plant for M.H.D. power generation with a thermal input capacity of MW, is being executed at Tiruchirappalli jointly by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. under the sponsorship of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. The pilot plant has just been completed and experiments on plasma generation and system performance are being taken up. In this plant, clean gaseous fuel is obtained from coke and burnt in a combustor with pre-heated enriched air. The resulting plasma is sent through an M.H.D. channel placed in an intense magnetic field. This technology needs to be developed further before it can be utilised for commercial scale power generation in India, which may be available in the 1990s.

Reserved and Unreserved Forest Area

*376. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the forest area both reserved and unreserved available in the country as per the latest statistics State-wise;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to stop cutting of forests; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take against those persons who have settled in reserve forest lands ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The following steps have been taken to conserve the forests of the country :

(i) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, has been enacted to check indiscriminate diversion of forest lands to non-forest use.

(ii) Guidelines have been issued to the

States and Union Territories for preparation of working (management) plans for the working of forests and to strengthen the enforcement machinery at the field level.

(iii) The National Forest Policy is being reviewed for providing the needed thrust in favour of forest conservation and to create a massive people's movement for this purpose.

(iv) An in-depth study is being undertaken with a view to work out the modalities for relieving pressure on forests, specially by encouraging the use of substitute materials.

(v) As a measure to relieve pressure

on our forest resources, it is proposed in the 1985-86 budget to totally exempt from duty, imported pulp and wood chips and make this concession available to all user industries. Customs duty on wood in certain specified forms is also proposed to be reduced from the existing level of 100 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem*. These concessions would entail a revenue sacrifice of about Rs. 17.70 crores in a full year.

(c) As a matter of policy, unauthorised occupation of reserve forest land cannot be regularised. Action in regard to encroachments has to be taken by the State Governments.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
States					
Andhra Pradesh	4974.1	1437.1	145.9	—	6357.1
Assam (80-81)	1707.4	—	275.9	1087.5	3070.8
Bihar (80-81)	505.1	2417.4	0.7	—	2923.2
Gujarat	1288.8	106.7	569.3	—	1964.8
Haryana	22.5	142.6	4.6	—	169.7
Himachal Pradesh	182.5	1712.9	73.0	145.8	2114.2
Jammu & Kashmir	2188.6	—	—	—	2188.6
Karnataka	2840.01	395.4	411.2	191.9	3838.6
Kerala	933.6	—	—	191.5	1125.1
Madhya Pradesh (80-81)	8099.5	6908.3	533.6	—	15541.4
Maharashtra	4282.8	1537.0	242.6	354.3	6416.7
Manipur (80-81)	137.7	417.1	960.6	—	1515.4
Meghalaya	70.6	1.2	—	779.2	851.0
Nagaland	48.3	51.8	—	189.8	289.9
Orissa	2504.2	3490.6	1.5	—	5996.3
Punjab	4.4	103.4	26.1	125.3	259.2
Rajasthan	1197.0	1507.6	339.3	—	3043.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sikkim	224.0	58.0	—	—	282.0
Tamil Nadu	1811.9	333.2	—	56.3	2201.4
Tripura	386.2	205.8	—	—	592.0
Uttar Pradesh (80-81)	3465.1	12.9	575.5	1061.4	5114.9
West Bengal (80-81)	700.0	426.0	—	57.0	1183.0
Total					
Union Territories					
A & N Islands	291.2	423.2	—	—	714.4
Arunachal Pradesh	1257.4	0.8	3884.0	11.8	5154.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20.2	—	—	—	20.2
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
Goa, Daman & Diu	4.2	—	101.1	25.6	130.9
Mizoram	631.2	164.7	524.0	343.0	1662.9
Total (All India)	39778.6	21653.7	8668.9	4620.4	74721.6

Note : 1. The data, unless otherwise mentioned, pertains to 1981-82.

2. Figures are based on reports received from States/Union territories.

Promotion of Winter Sports

*377. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state programmes undertaken by the Central Government to promote winter sports in the country during the past three years ending on 31 December, 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : A number of steps have been taken for the promotion of winter sports in the country. The Institute of Skiing and Mountaineering at Gulmarg was set up in the year 1969 with a view to developing Gulmarg as a mountain and winter sports resort. This step has helped extend the tourist season in Gulmarg. It has, in fact, changed the very pattern of life in Gulmarg from a hill station which was active only during the summer to one where activities take place round the year.

Over the years the Institute has been conducting a number of training courses in

winter skiing not only at Gulmarg (Jammu & Kashmir) but also at Narkanda (Himachal Pradesh) and, more lately, at Auli-Joshimath (Uttar Pradesh). Thus during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 the institute conducted such courses at Gulmarg and Narkanda. And at Auli-Joshimath it held such courses during 1984-85. During these three years more than 1,000 winter sports enthusiasts took advantage of the facilities made available and undertook training in winter skiing at these centres.

The Central Government provided financial assistance of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports Society to set up the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports at Aru near Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir. The proposed institute will be financed jointly by the Central Government and the Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

Besides, the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports proposes to set up a winter sports centre of the Netaji Subhas

National Institute of Sports at a suitable location.

"River Water Pollution"

*378. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a serious problem of river water pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the details of methods being adopted to assess river water pollution; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government of solve the problem of river water pollution in the country ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) The pollution levels are considerably high in stretches of some major rivers;

(b) Water quality of river system is being continuously monitored since 1977-78 with respect to selected parameters to assess the levels of pollution.

(c) Under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the steps taken to prevent the pollution in the rivers include :

- (i) Zoning and classification of river stretches for designated uses.
- (ii) Formulation of Minimum National Standards for various polluting industries and their phased implementation by Central and State Pollution Control Boards.
- (iii) Persuading industries for adopting pollution control measures.
- (iv) Legal action against defaulting industries.
- (v) Financial incentives for installation and satisfactory performance of pollution control equipment.
- (vi) Encouragement for installation of common effluents treatment plants particularly for the small-scale industries.
- (vii) Formulation of basin-wise pollution control programmes such as, the Ganga Action Plan.

(viii) Development of cost-effective technologies for pollution control.

[Translation]

People Living Below Poverty Line in Urban and Rural Areas

*379. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the criterion adopted to identify the persons living below poverty line in rural and urban areas and the total number of such persons, State-wise; and

(b) the State-wise targets laid down for bringing such persons above the poverty line for the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The poor have been defined as those whose monthly per capita consumption expenditure is less than Rs. 65 in rural areas and Rs. 75 in urban areas at 1977-78 prices, corresponding to a per capita daily calorie intake of 2400 in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas.

The concept of poverty line and the estimates of percentage of population below it were attempted for the first time in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). These were based on the recommendations of the 'Task Force on Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand', appointed by the Planning Commission in 1977. The main data source for these estimates is the Consumer Expenditure Survey of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The Sixth Plan estimates are based on the 1977-78 NSSO Survey, which is the latest available. The estimates for 1977-78 of Statewise figures for rural/urban areas are given in the statement attached.

The Sixth Plan base year (1979-80) estimates, worked out on the basis of the 1977-78 NSSO Survey distribution, are given below :—

Year	No. of persons (in millions) below the poverty line		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1979-80	273.0 (53.6%)	66.0 (42.9%)	339.0 (51.1%)

(b) No year-wise targets are fixed in this regard. However, as envisaged in the Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan,

the package of poverty alleviation programmes will continue at an accelerated pace in the Seventh Plan period.

Statement

Estimates of Statewise figures for rural urban areas referred to in reply to part (a) SQ No. 379 dt. 10-1-85.

Number and percentage of population below the poverty line by States separately for rural and urban areas : 1977-78.

Sl. No.	State	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Number (Lakhs)	Percent-age	Number (Lakhs)	Percent-age	Number (Lakhs)	Percent-age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	170.35	43.89	36.44	35.68	206.79	42.18
2.	Assam	88.34	52.65	7.07	37.37	95.47	51.40
3.	Bihar	338.44	58.91	32.94	46.07	371.38	57.49
4.	Gujarat	94.84	43.20	26.48	29.02	121.32	39.04
5.	Haryana	22.10	23.25	6.95	31.74	29.05	24.84
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10.37	28.12	0.51	16.56	10.88	27.23
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.57	32.75	4.35	39.33	18.92	34.06
8.	Karnataka	124.10	49.88	38.62	43.97	162.72	48.34
9.	Kerala	93.42	46.00	22.19	51.44	115.61	46.95
10.	Madhya Pradesh	241.59	59.82	42.74	48.09	287.33	57.73
11.	Maharashtra	214.11	55.85	61.30	31.62	275.41	47.71
12.	Manipur	3.42	30.54	0.56	25.48	3.98	29.71
13.	Meghalaya	5.51	53.87	0.36	18.16	5.87	48.03
14.	Nagaland	N.A	N.A	0.03	4.11	N.A	N.A
15.	Orissa	158.97	68.97	10.33	42.19	169.30	66.40
16.	Punjab	13.49	11.87	9.59	24.66	23.08	15.13
17.	Rajasthan	85.79	33.75	19.12	33.80	104.91	33.76
18.	Tamil Nadu	170.47	55.68	66.59	44.79	237.06	52.12
19.	Tripura	10.93	64.28	0.61	26.34	11.54	59.73
20.	Uttar Pradesh	429.93	50.23	72.27	49.24	502.20	50.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. West Bengal	227.65	58.94	48.10	34.71	275.75	52.54	
22. All Union Territories	6.35	34.32	11.24	17.96	17.59	21.69	
All India (weighted)	2527.74	50.82	518.39	38.19	3046.10	48.13	

N.A.—Not Available

Note :—(1) The above estimates are derived by using the poverty line of Rs. 65 per capita per month in 1977-78 prices corresponding to minimum daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 75.00 corresponding to calories requirement of 2100 in urban areas.

(2) These results are based on the provisional and quick tabulation of the NSS on household consumer expdr. of 32nd round (July 1977 to June 1978).

(3) The difference between the aggregate all India private consumption expenditure estimated by Central Statistical Organisation in their National Accounts Statistics and that derived from the NSSO data has been prorata adjusted among the different States and Union Territories in the absence of any information to allocate this difference among the States and Union Territories.

(4) The number of people below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March 1978.

(5) For All India the number and percentage of people below the poverty line correspond to the population of the States included in the Statement.

[English]

"Blue Print for Ganga Project"

*380. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether blue print for Ganga Project has been prepared;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of blue print;

(c) the names of the cities on the bank of Ganga which are proposed to be taken up for Sewerage treatment and other purposes; and

(d) whether sewerage and proper drainage will also be provided to cities on the bank of Ganga which do not have these facilities and also contribute to the pollution of Ganga ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir, an Action Plan

for prevention of pollution of Ganga has been prepared.

(b) The plan will include the following components :

—Renovation of the existing sewage pumping and treatment plants.

—Renovation of the existing sewerage systems.

—Installation of new sewage treatment plants in selected towns to treat sewage and have resource recovery in terms of bio-gas and manure, besides provision for irrigation and aquaculture.

(c) A statement containing the List of 27 Class-I cities included in the first phase of implementation is attached.

(d) Yes, Sir, extension of sewerage is envisaged in the Second Phase.

Statement

*Class I Cities Located on Bank of The
River of Ganga Included in First
Phase of Implementation of
Ganga Action Plan*

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Haridwar
2. Farrukhabad and Fatehgarh
3. Kanpur
4. Allahabad
5. Mirzapur
6. Varanasi

BIHAR

7. Chapra
8. Patna
9. Mungher
10. Bhagalpur

WEST BENGAL

11. Baharampur
12. Nabadwip
13. Hugli
14. Chandannagar
15. Bhatpura
16. Barrackpur
17. Srirampur
18. Titagarh
19. Panihati
20. Bali
21. Kamarhati
22. Baranagar
23. South Dum Dum
24. Jadavpur
25. Garden Reach
26. Naihati
27. South Suburban

[Translation]

**Pak President's Reported Statement About
Muslims in India**

***381. SHRI R.M. BHOYE :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of Pakistan

has recently made a statement alleging that unsympathetic treatment is meted out to muslims in India;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have sent any protest note to Pakistan against such wrong statements; and

(c) if so, whether Government of India have also informed other countries of the world about such wrong statements so as to reiterate our well-known policy of secularism ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SARI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :**

(a) : Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Government regret such remarks as unwarranted and unwelcome interference in India's internal affairs. The matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan.

Indian POWs in China and Pakistan

***382. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :** Will the Minister of EXTERANL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of civilian and military personnel held as Prisoner of War in China and Pakistan since the time of conflicts with China in 1962 and during conflicts with Pakistan in 1965 and 1971; and

(b) the steps taken by Government so far to get them released ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN) :** (a) and (b). There is no concrete information to suggest that there are Indian detenus or Prisoners of War held in China as a result of 1962 conflict.

43 Indian defence personnel missing since 1971 conflict are believed to be held in Pakistan jails. Government have on several occasions at various levels taken up with the Pakistan Government the question of their release and repatriation to India. The Pakistan Government have been taking the position that there are no Indian military personnel in Pakistan jails. Government are, however, persisting in their efforts in this regard.

[English]

Afforestation Programmes for Hill Areas of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in New Forest Policy

*383. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new forest policy has been formulated by Government;

(b) whether the said policy aims at afforestation of the hill areas in Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh which were subject to illicit and indiscriminate tree felling resulting in devastating floods in the recent past and also putting a 20 years moratorium on the felling of trees;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) to (d). Revision of the National Forest Policy enunciated in 1952 is under consideration of the Government.

Tourist Potential in Kerala

*384. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive plan is being drawn up to exploit Kerala's tourist potential in full;

(b) the percentage of exploitation of tourist potential in Kerala at present;

(c) whether Government propose to develop places of tourists interest in the Idukki and Pattanathitta districts of Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (d). The Department in consultation with the State Government has identified two travel circuits in Kerala comprising 22 centres for phased development of tourist infrastructure facilities with the combined resources of the Centre, the State and the private sector.

The Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad on behalf of the State Government has prepared a basic tourism development plan which will serve as a guide-

line for tourist development activities in the State.

The State Government has so far proposals for provision of boating facilities at Periyar Tiger Reserve in Idukki District and pilgrim shelters at Sabarimala. The annual snake boat event in Aranmula in Pattanathitta District is also given wide publicity as part of the Tourism Week Celebrations. Construction of Guest Houses in the State Sector at all these centres is also under various phases of implementation.

The State Government has been requested to submit concrete proposals for being taken up under the Seventh Five Year Plan.

ITDC has set up a hotel at Kovalam for beach holiday. Trivandrum airport has been opened to tourist charters from abroad.

Tibetans Demonstration Against Occupation of Tibet by China

2344. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some Tibetans settled in India have demonstrated outside the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi and other places against the occupation of Tibet by China; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). A small number of Tibetans who have settled in New Delhi demonstrated mainly outside the Chinese Embassy, against the presence of Chinese forces in Tibet and that Tibet should be granted independence. Government of India recognise Tibet to be a part of China.

Crimes Against SCs/STs

2345. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing number of murders, riots, dacoities atrocities on SCs/STs and rape on women reported during the last one year separately for each State and Union Territory including Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : A statement is attached.

Statement

The total number of crimes, murders and rape committed against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the year 1984.

S. No.	Name of State	Crimes committed against									
		Scheduled Castes					Scheduled Tribes				
		Total No. of crimes	Murder	Rape	Remarks	Total No. of crimes	Murder	Rape	Remarks		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	181	17	12	Upto Nov., 1984	45	02	16	Upto Sept., 1984		
2.	Assam	NIL	NIL	NIL		13	NIL	NIL	Upto May, 1984		
3.	Bihar	1845	95	83		203	10	37			
4.	Gujarat	582	13	10		114	08	09			
5.	Haryana	120	03	26		NIL	NIL	NIL			
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60	NIL	04		NIL	NIL	NIL			
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	12	NIL	01	Except Srinagar Disst. for Dec., 1984 only	NIL	NIL	NIL			
8.	Karnataka	169	16	13		01	01	NIL			
9.	Kerala	96	08	08	Upto August, 1984	38	NIL	08	Upto April, 1984		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5195	118	200	Upto August, 1984	2906	117	156	Upto Nov., 1984		
11.	Maharashtra	570	10	29		159	09	24			
12.	Orissa	150	08	09		55	03	15			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Punjab		47	06	10		NIL	NIL	NIL	
14. Rajasthan		1648	24	63		400	14	11	
15. Tamil Nadu		690	06	17		04	NIL	01	
16. Uttar Pradesh		4200	213	176		NIL	NIL	NIL	
17. West Bengal U.Ts		18	NIL	04		15	NIL	NIL	
1. Andaman & Nicobar		NIL	NIL	NIL		03	NIL	NIL	
2. Delhi		01	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	NIL	
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		NIL	NIL	NIL		01	NIL	NIL	Upto Nov., 1984
4. Pondicherry		01	NIL	NIL		NIL	NIL	NIL	
Total		15585	537	675		3985	164	285	

Note : 1. Information in respect of other States/U.Ts is 'NIL'.

2. Information regarding dacoities and riots on Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes is not maintained.

Survey Regarding Uranium Deposits

2346. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out uranium deposits in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States and Districts where such uranium deposits have been discovered;

(c) whether any exploration activities have been undertaken to explore uranium; and

(d) if so, the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Uranium anomalies have been located in large number of states through out the country. Names of the states with districts in which the uranium occurrence have been recently located by the Atomic Minerals Division, are given below:

State	District
Andhra Pradesh	Mehboobnagar, Nalgonda, Nellore and Prakasam.
Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng.
Bihar	Singhbhum, Palamau
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur, Kulu, Kinnaur, Simla, Chamba.
Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur.
Karnataka	North Kanara & South Kanara.
Madhya Pradesh	Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Bilaspur.
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills & Garohills.
Rajasthan	Udaipur & Alwar.
Sikkim	West & East Sikkim.
Uttar Pradesh	Tehri-Garwal, Saharanpur, Dehradun.

(c) and (d) The Atomic Minerals Division has been conducting geological surveys as well as detailed ground investigations

in many parts of the promising areas and has established reserves of about 73,000 tonnes of uranium (U_3O_8) in indicated and inferred categories. Further exploration is continuing in identifying more reserves.

Creation of Forestry Department

2347. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the number of forest villages in the country and the number of tribals living there; and

(b) whether Government have also made plan for the development of forest dwellers during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) The States having forest villages are Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland and West Bengal. There are in all 2285 forest villages with a population of about 17.12 lakhs, who are mostly tribal people.

(b) Guidelines for the development of forest villages have been circulated by the Central Government to all the States. The concerned State Governments are taking action to draw up plans and schemes for implementation during the Seventh Plan period (1985-90).

Setting up of Nuclear Power Plant in Kerala

2348. SHRI V S VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala had demanded the setting up of a nuclear power plant in the State;

(b) whether any expert team had visited certain sites in Kerala in this connection; and

(c) if so, the findings of the team and the final decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Sites in Kerala have been assessed by the Site Selection Committee for setting up nuclear power stations and its report for the Southern Electricity Region of which Kerala forms a constituent part is under consideration of the Government.

Ministry for Urban Development at the Centre

2349. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the study team set up by the Administrative Reforms Commission under the chairmanship of Sarvashri Dr. B.G. Barve and Dr. C.D. Deshmukh to have full-fledged Machinery/Ministry for urban development at the Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) to (c). The Study Teams appointed by the Administrative Reforms Commission submitted their reports to the Commission and not to the Government. The Study Team on "Machinery of the Government of India and its Procedures of Work" did not recommend the setting up of a full-fledged Ministry for Urban Development at the Centre but recommended the setting up of a Department of Regional Planning (within the proposed Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Regional Planning) responsible for Town and Country Planning, Urban Development, Housing, Lands and Local Self-Government. The Commission did not agree with the above recommendation of its Study Team.

Monument of Mahbub Mansion at Malakhet, Hyderabad

2350. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the News Time dated 27 February, 1985

regarding the alleged neglect of the Mahbub Mansion at Malakhet in Hyderabad and if so, corrective steps taken/proposed; and

(b) whether Government have any policies/programmes to protect the known existing monuments including those under the State Government, and if so, reasons for neglect of Mahbub Mansion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The Mansion is not a monument under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India. Government of Andhra Pradesh have been requested to look into the matter.

(b) Archaeological Survey of India protects only those monuments, including those under the State Government, which are more than 100 years old and considered historically, archaeologically and architecturally to be of national importance. As the Mansion is not under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India, the question of its neglect by the Archaeological Survey of India does not arise.

"National Perspective Plan to Prevent Water Pollution"

2351. SHRI SRI HARI RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is widespread pollution of rivers in India, including the Ganga;

(b) if so, the full details of the pollution and plans to prevent such pollution due to the discharge from farms/cities, industrial wastes and fertilizers/pesticides from the fields;

(c) whether his Ministry has prepared any action Plan for prevention of pollution in Ganga during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the estimated amount thereof and number of cities to be covered thereby; and

(e) whether any National Perspective Plan has been drawn for the entire

country's needs to prevent pollution of water and if so, details thereof and time frame in which the problem is proposed to be tackled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir; Some stretches of rivers, primarily those in the neighbourhood of large cities are polluted.

(b) Pollution of major rivers in the country is contributed by disposal of untreated waste water from the cities and towns (80% to 90% of total pollution). Pollution potential in the river Ganga basin arising out of human habitation, industrial use fertiliser/pesticides etc. has been estimated. Municipal waste water accounting for 80% to 90% and industrial effluents for 10% to 20%. Studies on river-basin specific pollution on discharge from farms, fertilizers and pesticides (except for Ganga) have not been made. Studies are being initiated in the basins of Brahmani, Brahmaputra, Cauvery, Krishna, Damodar, Mahi and Sabarmati in the 7th Plan and such studies on the remaining rivers of the country will be taken up and plans drawn later on.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir; An expert Committee constituted by the Department of Environment has prepared an Action Plan for the Prevention of pollution of Ganga. Under the first phase of the programme, 27 class I cities would be taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 250 crores.

(e) No such perspective plan has been drawn so far. However, plans will be formulated in due course of time. Time frame cannot be predicted at this stage.

[Translation]

Complaints Against Military Officers of Danapur Cantonment Recruitment Office

2352. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by Central Bureau of Investigation, Patna against the Military Officers of Danapur Cantonment Recruitment Office from January, 1963 to 20 March, 1985; and

(b) the number of complaints disposed of and those which are still pending ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Loss of Forests Due to Floods

2353. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the causes of the increased intensity of floods all over the country;

(b) the extent to which loss of forests are responsible for such a phenomenon; and

(c) the details of the schemes for preservation of forests in hill areas to prevent floods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) The main causes of increased intensity of floods in the country are.

(i) Denudation of forests;

(ii) Excessive grazing;

(iii) Extension of agriculture and horticulture to steep slopes without conservation measures;

(iv) Poor drainage;

(v) Abnormal rainfall; and

(vi) Tidal bores.

(b) Though the exact extent cannot be quantified, denudation of forests is a major cause of floods.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Steps taken/proposed to be taken to conserve and develop the forests of the country including those in the hilly areas.

(i) The Forest (conservation) Act, 1980 has been enacted to check indiscriminate diversion of forest

lands to non-forest purposes.

- (ii) Guidelines have been issued to the States and Union Territories for preparation of working (management) plans for the working of forests and to strengthen the enforcement machinery at the field level.
- (iii) The National Forest Policy is being reviewed to provide the needed thrust in favour of forest conservation and to create a massive peoples' movement for this purpose.
- (iv) An indepth study is being undertaken with a view to work out the modalities for relieving pressure on forests, specially by encouraging the use of substitute materials.
- (v) As a measure to relieve the pressure on our forest resources, it has been proposed in the 1985-86 budget to totally exempt from duty imported pulp and wood chips and make this concession available to all user industries. Customs duty on wood in certain specified forms is also proposed to be reduced from the existing level of 120 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (vi) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme; "Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of flood-prone rivers of the Gangetic Basin" has been in operation since 1980-81 in the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi.
- (vii) The pace of tree planting has been stepped up with the launching of Centrally Sponsored Schemes :
 - (i) "Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas"
 - (ii) "Social Forestry, including Rural Fuelwood Plantation and
 - (iii) other social forest projects.

The efforts are to be strengthened in the Seventh Plan period (1985-90).

Bio-Gas Plants Through K.V.I.B.

2354. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bio-gas plants so far installed through the agency of Khadi and Village Industries Board;

(b) the State-wise break up of such bio-gas plants; and

(c) whether these plants proved to be useful to the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Government is implementing National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD), to establish family based biogas plants. Similarly large sized community and institutional biogas plants are also being established under a demonstration scheme for communities and institutions in various States. The implementing agencies for both these programmes are State Government, and Khadi & Village Industries Commission. In Madhya Pradesh, however, the State Government has designated Madhya Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board as the nodal agency for receiving grants directly from DNES under NPBD. A statement indicating number of plants established by Khadi & Village Industries Commission statewide and Government of M.P. through its Madhya Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board under N.P.B.D. since 1981-82 year-wise is enclosed.

(c) The response of people to the setting up of biogas plants has been very encouraging. These plants provide clean fuel and good quality manure. Other benefits include reduction in indiscriminate felling of trees, improvement in rural sanitation, easy and efficient cooking and reduction in the incidence of eye diseases among village women and children.

Statement**(A)** *State-Wise Number of Biogas Plants Established by KVIC under National Project on Biogas Development (NPBD)*

S.No.	State/U.T.	No. of Plants			
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (upto Feb., 1985)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	515	702	1950	1769
2.	Assam	23	17	112	182
3.	Bihar	2000	3900	4000	2019
4.	Gujarat	1034	700	2000	1427
5.	Haryana	43	39	21	3
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	1	11	53
7.	Karnataka	519	900	1500	1181
8.	Kerala	262	530	760	1082
9.	Maharashtra	3061	2765	2709	1550
10.	Madhya Pradesh	166	105	600	438
11.	Orissa	201	220	230	66
12.	Punjab	19	117	128	55
13.	Rajasthan	28	17	63	26
14.	Tamil Nadu	313	368	576	533
15.	Uttar Pradesh	440	405	979	565
16.	West Bengal	274	205	300	36
17.	Other States/U.Ts.	55	42	61	19
Total		8956	11033	16000	11004

(B) *Number of Biogas Plants Established by Government of Madhya Pradesh Through M.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board under NPBD*

Year	No. of Plants
1981-82	230
1982-83	5049
1983-84	4137
1984-85 (Upto Feb. '85)	1883
Total	11299

"Pollution of Yamuna"

2355. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

PROF. Y.S. MAHAJAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Water of Yamuna is highly polluted;

(b) if the so, details thereof;

(c) whether to minimise the pollution of Yamuna waters, Government propose diversion of discharge of waste water from Najafgarh Nallah, Barapulla, Tughlakabad, Trans-Yamuna areas, MCD, Sen Nursing Home, Maharani Bagh and Kalkaji drains through appropriate sewerage system followed by waste water treatment so that the effluent standard prescribed by the Central Pollution Board be maintained;

(d) whether Government also propose to treat the waste water at the drain out-fall through deep shaft aeration process; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : Yes, Sir.

(b) the river Yamuna is polluted in a stretch from down-stream of Wazirabad barrage in Delhi to Etawah through Mathura and Agra in Uttar Pradesh. The Zone between downstream of Wazirabad barrage and Okhla barrage at downstream of Delhi is intensely polluted.

(c) Yes, Sir; The wastewater in Barapulla, Maharani Bagh, Kalkaji, Tughlakabad and Trans Yamuna MCD drains has been either trapped or diverted considerably and thereby 35 per cent of total pollution received by the Yamuna at Delhi is reduced. At present four drains, namely, Najafgarh, Civil Mill, Power House, Sen Nursing Home and Okhla Primary treated effluent channel are major carriers of wastewater (more than 95% per cent). These four drains are being trapped and diverted phasewise.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Though the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution had made such a proposal as an

interim measure in the year 1979, it could not be taken up due to its very high cost.

Escape of Undertrials from Tihar Jail, Delhi

2356. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the inmates of the Tihar Jail (Delhi) made an attempt to escape through the tunnel in 1984;

(b) whether some undertrials and convicts also made an abortive attempt to escape from the prison and a large number of hardened criminals and undertrials managed to slip away from the Jail in 1977; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the measures taken by Government to ensure that such happenings do not occur in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Such an attempt was made in the Central Jail on 27-9-84.

(b) No Sir.

(c) As regards (a) above, the officiating Deputy Superintendent of Central Jail, while on his routine round, had detected a pit which could have been converted into a short tunnel. Enquiries revealed the involvement of one of the life convicts in an attempt to escape.

Various remedial steps have been taken in this behalf which include, trifurcation of Central Jail into three units for better and effective superintendence, posting of additional guards, installation of metal detectors at main entrance gate, posting of additional supervisory staff and impart of spiritual and moral education to reform the prisoners. In addition, check posts/towers are also being constructed to keep extra vigil over the activities of the prisoners in Jails.

Enforcement of Building Bye-Laws for Fire Hazards in Delhi

2357. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are about 300

buildings in the capital which are exposed to serious fire hazards;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to enforce the building bye-laws which provide for essential fire safety requirements; and

(c) whether education in fire safety will be made compulsory for designers, architects and engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration out of 235 multi-storeyed buildings in the capital, fire safety measures in 207 buildings have been found to be inadequate.

(b) and (c). The unified building bye-laws which came into force in June 1983 make it obligatory to provide for adequate arrangements for fire-safety as recommended by the Chief Fire Officer before the building plans are sanctioned. A 'no objection' certificate is also required from the Chief Fire Officer before grant of completion certificate to ensure that the recommendations regarding fire safety have been carried out.

The bye-laws also make it obligatory that only the architects and engineers registered with the competent authority are authorised to submit building plans.

Hazards to Human Life due to Nuclear Reactors

2358. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether suitable measures to reduce the dangers of hazards to human life and environment have been incorporated in the designs of the Nuclear Reactors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the probabilities of large release or radiations particularly due to external factors like earthquake, lightning or air attack?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Yes Sir.

(b) The measures include :

(i) proper siting of the reactors;

(ii) cladding of fuel with well proven high quality materials;

(iii) emergency core cooling system;

(iv) proper instrumentation to detect leakages and to ensure automatic shut-down of reactors;

(v) properly designed containment structure to contain all radioactive products, in case of an unlikely accident;

(vi) waste management systems for gaseous and liquid effluents.

(c) Plants located in earthquake prone areas are designed to withstand shocks due to earthquake that is likely to occur in the area. All the structures at the plants are protected against damage by lightning by the normal lightning protection devices. The automatic shut-down system and the design of the containment structure which is made of reinforced concrete will afford sufficient protection of the reactors even in the unlikely event of a direct air attack.

Plan to Beautify Darjeeling

2359. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal or plan to beautify Darjeeling which is most attractive place for the tourist; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The Department has not received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal for the beautification of Darjeeling. There is also no proposal under consideration of the Department for this purpose.

Robberies in Delhi

2360. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of robberies, dacoities etc. in the Capital had been increasing for the last two months;

(b) if so, the total number of robberies and dacoities;

(c) the number of extremists arrested;

(d) action taken to check these large scale looting and increasing activities of the extremists;

(e) whether some effective police system for Delhi was introduced in the month of February, 1985;

(f) if so, what steps were taken; and

(g) to what extent they have helped in checking such activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). During January and February, 1985 the number of cases of robberies and dacoities reported was 44 and 5 respectively. There has been a marginal increase in the number of robberies but not of dacoities, as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

(c) Nil.

(d) to (g). Following steps have been taken in this behalf :—

(i) Strict vigil is maintained on persons of suspicious antecedents.

(ii) Pickets have been posted at strategic points.

(iii) Patrolling has been intensified.

(iv) Anti-dacoity patrolling in wireless fitted jeeps & motor cycles has been enforced.

(v) Raids are organised at the possible hide-outs of the known criminals.

(vi) Intelligence machinery has been geared up.

(vii) Co-ordination meetings with the

police forces of neighbouring States are held periodically.

Steps to Increase Population of Lions

2361. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of lions in India;

(b) whether their population is decreasing;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to protect them;

(d) whether there is any scheme to transfer asiatic lions of Gir forest in Gujarat to Barda forest; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and how far it will be helpful to protect and increase their population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) In India, lions in the wild are found in the Gir National Park and Sanctuary in Gujarat State. Their population is estimated to be 205.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The main steps taken include the following :—

(1) The Asiatic lion is included in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, which affords it full legal protection from hunting and trade and commerce.

(2) Gir has been constituted into a National Park & Sanctuary, which provides protection to the species' only habitat in India.

(3) The Asiatic lion is also listed in Appendix-I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) under which international trade in the species or derivatives is strictly regulated.

(d) The State Government of Gujarat has a proposal to translocate a few lions from the Gir forest to the Barda forest in

Gujarat. The details of the scheme are not yet finalised.

(e) The reason for the proposal is to ensure that a second habitat is created to provide additional space and to avoid the possibility of a calamitous loss of the entire species if any epidemic were to break out at Gir.

Welfare of Youths in International Year of Youth

2362. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Co-operation of the State Governments and Universities has been sought for the welfare of youth in the International Year of Youth and the response therefrom; and

(b) if not, whether a comprehensive programme for such activities would be chalked out with the co-operation of the States and the Universities at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Detailed guidelines were circulated to state governments and universities for celebration of International Youth Year (IYY). Reports received by the Government indicate that special programmes on IYY have been undertaken in the states and universities and will continue.

(b) Does not arise.

Regularisation of Employees Appointed on Ad-Hoc Basis

2363. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government for regularising employees who are appointed in various offices and Departments of Government on ad-hoc basis for 89 days and after giving them a break for one day for reappointment for 89 days;

(b) whether it is proposed to issue instructions to regularise the services of all

those employees who are appointed in this manner and who have completed 2 years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not regularising such employees who are not given any benefit of annual increment, earned leave, maternity leave, medical leave, L.T.C. etc. when they have been efficiently working on 89 days appointment basis for years together ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) The Recruitment rules prescribe detailed methods for making all appointments in a regular manner. However, due to exigencies of service and immediate needs, in some cases, ad-hoc appointments are resorted to by Ministries/Departments. Ad-hoc appointments are purely temporary in nature and are required to be terminated as soon as it is possible to make appointments in a regular manner according to the prescribed rules. There are no instructions to restrict ad-hoc appointments to 90 days only. Persons appointed on ad-hoc basis do *not* have any preferential right to be considered for regularisation. They are to be considered for regular appointments only in the normal course alongwith other candidates, if they are otherwise eligible.

(b) and (c). However, with a view to regularising the services of *ad-hoc* LDCs working in the Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate offices, two special qualifying examinations were held by the Staff Selection Commission in 1982 and 1983. One more such qualifying examination is proposed to be held in July, 1985. All *ad-hoc* employees who were recruited through Employment Exchanges and were within the age limits for competing at the Clerk's Grade Examination of the Staff Selection Commission on the date of their appointment and have rendered at least one year's service as on 1-1-1985, are eligible to appear in that qualifying examination.

(d). Does not arise.

[Translation]**Invitation for Participation in International Youth Conference and Cultural Festival, Kingston**

2364. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Government have received an invitation for sending their delegation to 'International Youth Conference and Cultural Festival' to be held in Kingston (Jamaica);

(b) if so, the details regarding the Indian delegation :

(c) the reasons for not constituting Youth Committee in India at the National level; and

(d) the programmes chalked out by Government during International Youth year, and other details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To Government delegation is attending the Conference.

(c) A Working Group at the national level was constituted in August, 1983. It chalked out programmes for IYY which were approved by the government.

(d) A statement is attached.

Statement

[Invitation for Participation in International Youth Conference and Cultural Festival, Kingston.]

(i) Observance of the birthday of Swami Vivekananda (12th January) as the National Youth Day.

(ii) Observance of January 12 to January 19 as National Youth Week.

(iii) Holding of national and international seminars.

(iv) Organisation of national integration camps.

(v) Organisation of exhibitions.

(vi) Holding of national games.

(vii) Holding of a national theatre festival.

(viii) Organisation of youth festivals.

(ix) Setting up of more youth hostels.

(x) Issue of commemorative coins and stamps.

(xi) Organisation of special programmes by the National Service Scheme units and the Nehru yuvak kendras.

(xii) Institution of national youth awards.

[English]**Recruitment of Casual Workers by Archaeological Survey of India**

2365. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether labour laws are not being properly enforced in the Archaeological Survey of India in recruiting the casual workers;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, how many casual workers have been working there and since when and reasons for not regularising their services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No labour laws are being flouted in recruiting the casual workers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information is being collected.

"Pollution of Gomati River in Lucknow"

2366. SHRI DHARAM VIR SINGH TYAGI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people of Lucknow are facing a grave health hazard on account

of the pollution of water in the Gomati river due to discharge of industrial waste by a distillery;

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent this pollution; and

(c) whether Government will propose to ask this industrial unit to instal the latest pollution control devices immediately and stop production till such devices are installed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board has taken legal action against the polluting industry as per the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974, and the matter is pending in the Court as District Judge, Lucknow had passed a Stay Order. However, the Board is constantly persuading the industry to install suitable effluent treatment plants. As a result the industry has already submitted a Scheme and time bound programme for installation and commissioning of the plant.

Tourist Centres in Coimbatore

2367. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to develop Top slip and Thirumoorthy hills in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu as Tourist Centres during the Seventh Five Year Plan as these places have immense potential for Tourism Development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) to (c). Neither the Government of Tamil Nadu nor the Central Department of Tourism have any proposal to develop Top slip in Coimbatore district as a tourist centre. The State Government, however, have plans to develop Thirumoorthy hills as an excursion centre.

Rotation of IAS Officers in Ministries

2368. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the normal tenure of an officer of the I.A.S. at the Centre as Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary and above;

(b) how the tenure rules of IAS Officers came into operation and whether these are being strictly followed;

(c) the normal stay of an I.A.S. Officer in one Ministry or Department as Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary and above and whether these Officers after a stay of 3 years in one Ministry or Department are rotated;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of these Officers who have worked in the various Ministries and Departments for more than 3 years—Ministry-wise and Department-wise and the reasons for not rotating them in the interest of cleaner administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) and (b). The normal period of tenure for officers belonging to the Indian Administrative Service (as well as those belonging to other All India Services and organised Central Services Group 'A') in different posts is as under :—

(i) Posts at the level of Deputy Secretary	} 4 years inclusive of service in the lowest 5 years (where posts)
(ii) Posts at the level of Director and Joint Secretary	

(iii) Posts at the level of Additional Secretary :

(a) Officers to be appointed as Additional Secretary directly from the State/Cadre will have a tenure of five years.

(b) In the case of Joint Secretaries promoted as Additional Secretary, the combined tenure of

Joint Secretary-cum-Additional Secretary should be 5 years, but the tenure will be so extended so as to give the officer a minimum of 3 years as Additional Secretary. So the tenure will end on the expiry of 5 years as Joint Secretary-cum-Additional Secretary or 3 years as Additional Secretary, whichever is later.

- (c) The officers retiring within a period of 2 years, after completing the prescribed maximum period will not be reverted to their parent cadres.

The tenure of individual officers could, however, be extended/curtailed for administrative considerations and in public interest.

(c) to (e). It is not essential to rotate IAS officers in various Ministries/Departments, in view of the limited period for which they are drawn at the Centre.

Role of Science and Technology in Seventh Plan

2369. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to effect some structural changes to link-up Science and Technology for effective implementation of the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) whether all State Governments have been asked by the Planning Commission to set up independent departments of Science and Technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). As indicated in the Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), maximum effort would be made to ensure that Science and Technology appear as an essential and integral part of all major socio-economic activities. Towards this end, structural changes will be brought about so that the S&T component gets appropriately reflected in the Plans of all Central Ministries/Departments as also

of the State Governments. Linkages between research in production and service sectors, educational institutions and national laboratories, decision making bodies and users are proposed to be established. Several mechanisms are being evolved in regard to technology forecasting, technology assessment, absorption and adaptation of imported technology and greater utilisation of design engineering and consultancy etcetera.

(c) All the State Governments and UTs have been requested by the Planning Commission to set up Science and Technology Councils/Departments.

Set Back to Tourism Industry

2370. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether tourism industry received a set back in the quantum of business in 1984-85;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to attract more tourists both national and international ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). Statistics of foreign tourist arrivals are compiled on Calendar Year basis. There was a marginal decline of about 3.6% in foreign tourist arrivals during 1984, mainly due to internal disturbances in some parts of the country during the latter half of the year, adverse publicity of these events in the foreign media and the instruction issued by a large number of foreign governments to their nationals in November to cancel or postpone visits to India.

(c) The steps being taken by the Government to improve the tourist traffic include vigorous publicity and promotional efforts abroad to counteract the adverse media coverage in the recent past, re-orientation of overseas publicity with emphasis on consumers' advertising, stepping up of public relations with overseas tour operators and travel agents, inviting

selected representatives of media and travel trade from abroad to visit India, participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions, development of infrastructural facilities at major tourist centres and improvement in the facilitations at the airports.

As regards domestic tourism, steps are being taken to improve the infra-structural facilities in indentified tourist centres jointly with State Governments and other agencies.

[*Translation*]

Landing Facility for Boeing Aeroplanes at Kota in Rajasthan

2371. SHRI VISHNU MODI :
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Avro aeroplanes can land but not the Boeing aeroplanes at the Kota Airport in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action for providing landing facilities for Boeing aeroplanes at this airport;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government have formulated a scheme in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Indian Airlines has no plans to introduce Boeing 737 services to Kota in the near future. Consequently it is not presently planned to upgrade the landing facilities available at Kota airport.

[*English*]

Daily flight between New Delhi and Allahabad

2372. SHRI RAM POOJAN PATEL :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is only one flight between Delhi and Allahabad once a week;

(b) if so, the total earning during January, 1984 to February, 1985;

(c) whether keeping in view the fact that Allahabad city was once capital of U.P., prominent centre of political activities, world fame religious city with regular bench of State High Court and Railway's and State Police's headquarters functioning there, Government propose to start daily flight from New Delhi to Allahabad; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) and (b). Indian Airlines operates a service on the route Delhi-Lucknow-Allahabad-Varanasi and back thrice a week with HS-748 aircraft. On the remaining four days this service is operated on the route Delhi-Agra-Lucknow-Gorakhpur and back. The total revenue earned on this flight from April 1984 to December 1984, was Rs. 1.77 crores approximately. The total cost of operation of this service during this period was of the order of Rs. 3.37 crores.

(c) and (d). The existing traffic between Allahabad and Delhi does not warrant an increase in the frequency of the flight for the present.

Non-Payment of Sales Tax by Maruti Car Dealers in Delhi

2373. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken steps to proceed against some Maruti Car dealers in the Capital for non-payment of sales tax; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, Maruti Udyog Limited, Gurgaon, (Haryana State) has

appointed 3 dealers in Delhi, namely (i) M/s Competent Motors, Cannaught Circus, (ii) M/s Ganga Automobiles, Green Park Extension, and (iii) M/s Aganall Traders, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi, to sell Maruti Cars to customers in Delhi. Two of these dealers viz; (i) M/s Competent Motors, Cannaught Circus, (ii) M/s Ganga Automobiles, Green Park Extension are already registered with the Sales Tax Department for sale and purchase of vehicles and parts thereof. The third dealer M/s Aganall Traders, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi has applied for registration for dealing in the same items and the application is under consideration of the Sales Tax Department. The main object to be pursued by each of these dealers, as observed from the copy of Memorandum of Association filed by them under the Companies Act, 1956 is to carry on the business as agents, distributors, stockists and dealers of automobiles.

2. Sales Tax Department of Delhi Administration has observed that none of these 3 dealers is paying tax in respect of transactions of sales of Maruti Cars to the customers in Delhi. The delivery of the car to the customers registered with these dealers, is effected at the factory situated in Gurgaon. In view of the nature of agreement executed between the Maruti Udyog Limited and the dealers, and the fact of the dealers having accepted a commission of Rs. 2,000/- per vehicle, other statutory documents filed at the sales tax check-posts of Haryana, terms and conditions stipulated at the time of registration of the customers and the factum of certain technical checks being carried out by the dealers in Delhi before delivery of the vehicle to the customers though in the name of the company, by Delhi dealers, the Sales Tax Department feels that these dealers are liable to pay local sales tax which is at the rate of 10% at present.

3. Appropriate assessing authority has issued notices for assessment to (i) M/s. Competent Motors, and (ii) M/s Ganga Automobiles. Further action by the assessing authority, who are performing quasi judicial functions as enjoined upon them under Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975 will be taken by them after receipt of reply to the show cause notices and after affording an opportunity of being heard, if they so desire, to the dealers.

Deportation of Indian Workers

2374. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian workers deported by foreign countries during the last three years giving country-wise and year-wise break-up;

(b) whether any complaints were lodged with the deporting countries in any case; and

(c) whether our Embassies took action to investigate such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) Figures relating to the years 1982 and 1983 are readily available with the Ministry and are given in the annexure. As regards figures for 1984, the information is being collected from our Mission abroad and will be laid on the Table of the House as possible.

(b) and (c). Details are being ascertained from our Missions abroad and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Statement

Indian Workers Deported from abroad to India during 1982 and 1983 year-wise and Country-wise

S. No.	Name of the country	1982	1983	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	Nil	Nil	
2.	Algeria	Nil	Nil	
3.	Argentina	Nil	Nil	
4.	Australia	*	*	(Not available)
5.	Austria	Nil	Nil	
6.	Bahrain	1257	214	(Upto June '83)
7.	Bangladesh	Nil	Nil	
8.	Belgium	Nil	Nil	(Covers Luxemburg also)
9.	Bhutan	8	Nil	
10.	Brazil	Nil	Nil	
11.	Bulgaria	Nil	Nil	
12.	Burma	Nil	Nil	
13.	Canada	Nil	Nil	
14.	Chile	Nil	Nil	
15.	China	Nil	Nil	
16.	Colombia	Nil	Nil	
17.	Cuba	Nil	Nil	
18.	Cyprus	Nil	Nil	
19.	Czechoslovakia	Nil	Nil	
20.	Denmark	Nil	Nil	
21.	Arab Republic of Egypt	Nil	Nil	
22.	Ethiopia	Nil	Nil	
23.	Fiji Island	Nil	Nil	
24.	Finland	Nil	Nil	
25.	France	Nil	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5
26. German Democratic Republic		Nil	Nil	
27. Federal Republic of Germany		Nil	Nil	
28. Ghana		Nil	Nil	
29. Greece		Nil	Nil	
30. Guinea		Nil	Nil	
31. Guyana		Nil	Nil	
32. Hong Kong		Nil	Nil	
33. Hungary		Nil	Nil	
34. Indonesia		Nil	Nil	
35. Iran		4	57	
36. Iraq		*	*	(Not available)
37. Ireland		Nil	Nil	
38. Italy		Nil	Nil	
39. Ivory Coast		Nil	Nil	
40. Jamaica		Nil	Nil	
41. Japan		Nil	Nil	
42. Jordan		Nil	Nil	
43. Kenya		Nil	Nil	
44. Democratic People's Republic of Korea		Nil	Nil	
45. Republic of Korea		Nil	Nil	
46. Kuwait		*	*	(Not available)
47. Laos		Nil	Nil	
48. Lebanon		Nil	Nil	
49. Libya		Nil	Nil	
50. Madagascar		Nil	Nil	(Reply covers Comores also)
51. Malawi		Nil	Nil	
52. Malaysia		Nil	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5
53. Maldives		Nil	Nil	
54. Mauritius		Nil	Nil	
55. Mexico		Nil	Nil	
56. Mongolian People's Republic		Nil	Nil	
57. Morocco		Nil	Nil	
58. Mozambique		Nil	Nil	
59. Nepal		Nil	Nil	
60. Netherlands		74	131	
61. New Zealand		Nil	Nil	
62. Nigeria		Nil	Nil	
63. Norway		Nil	Nil	(Covers Iceland also)
64. Oman		*	*	(not available)
65. Pakistan		Nil	Nil	
66. Panama		Nil	Nil	
67. Peru		Nil	Nil	(Covers Bolivia also)
68. Philippines		Nil	Nil	
69. Poland		Nil	Nil	
70. Portugal		Nil	Nil	
71. Qatar		1229	1789	
72. Rumania		Nil	Nil	
73. Saudi Arabia		*30-40	*30-40	(*approximate figures)
74. Senegal		Nil	Nil	
75. Singapore		Nil	Nil	
76. Republic of Scyhelles		Nil	Nil	
77. Somalia		Nil	Nil	
78. Spain		Nil	Nil	
79. Republic of Srilanka		Nil	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5
80. Sudan		Nil	Nil	
81. Surinam		Nil	Nil	
82. Sweden		Nil	Nil	
83. Switzerland		Nil	Nil	
84. Syrian Arab Republic		14	13	
85. Tanzania		Nil	Nil	
86. Thailand		Nil	Nil	
87. Trinidad & Tobago		Nil	Nil	(covers Barbados, St. Vincent and Grenadines, St. Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominea, St. Kitts-Nevis, Montserrat, Anguilla, Grenada and Turks and Caicos Islands).
88. Tunisia		Nil	Nil	
89. Turkey		14	Nil	
90. Uganda		Nil	Nil	(covers Rwanda and Burundi also).
91. United Arab Emirates		1943	4229	
92. United Kingdom		52	44	
93. USA		*35	*35	*average.
94. U.S.S.R.		Nil	Nil	
95. Venezuela		Nil	Nil	
96. Socialist Republic of Vietnam		Nil	Nil	
97. Yemen Arab Republic		*	*	(not available)
98. Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen		Nil	Nil	
99 Yugoslavia		Nil	Nil	
100. Zaire		Nil	Nil	(covers Zaire, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Central African Republic and Republic of Congo.
101. Zambia		Nil	Nil	

Biogas Plants in Haryana

2375. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) number of bio-gas plants set up in the State of Haryana so far and their capacity for production of energy;

(b) whether any programme has been chalked out by the Government of India for promotion of bio-gas plants in that State during the next 3 years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and funds allocated for the purpose, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) 17543 family biogas plants have been set up in the State of Haryana from 1974-75 to 1984-85 (upto February, 1985). Production of gas depends upon the size of the plant which varies from 2 to 25 cubic metres gas generational per day. Besides, two projects for setting up institution biogas plants have been completed in the State, each having a rated capacity of 105 cubic metres gas production per day.

(b) and (c). National Biogas Programme for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period has been formulated. State-wise targets and requirement of funds are being finalised in consultation with the State Governments for the year 1985-86. The State-wise targets and funds required for the balance of the Seventh Five-Year Plan will be finalised after the Plan has been approved.

Preference for Imported Silicon Crystals and Wafers by Public Sector Corporation

2376. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the public sector corporations prefer imported CZ Silicon Crystals and Wafers for solar photo voltaics and semi-conductor production even though identical indigenous stuff are available in plenty;

(b) if so, the detailed reasons for such foreign craze in the public sector corporation;

(c) whether there is any possibility of stopping such practice soon or at least minimising the import of such stuff; and

(d) if no such possibility is there, the reasons therefore in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The present installed capacity for CZ Silicon Crystals is evenly divided between central public sector undertakings and private sector companies. The public sector undertakings, in addition to having in-house facility for cutting single crystals into wafers, also process wafers into silicon devices. One more public sector undertaking uses wafers for processing them into LSI/VLSI devices only. Material being manufactured by private sector companies is at present being evaluated. Results available so far from Central Electronics Limited (CEL) indicate that efficiency of the indigenous material when converted into silicon devices varies between 55% to 85% of the devices manufactured with imported material. Moreover, the price of indigenous material has been 50% to 75% higher than the imported material.

(c) and (d). Taking into account the requirements and availability, efforts are made to reduce imports to minimum.

Visit of Sarkaria Commission to States

2377. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many States the Sarkaria Commission set up to review Centre-State relations has visited so far;

(b) whether all the States have replied to the questionnaire sent by the Commission; and

(c) when the Commission is expected to submit its final report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Commission has visited the States of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura and Assam and is presently visiting the State of Karnataka.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Commission has indicated that it would not be possible for them to submit report within its present term which is upto 30-6-1985 and has sought extension of the term for a further period of one year.

Palace of Hazarduar, Murshidabad

2378. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the "Palace of Hazarduar" Murshidabad is collapsing for lack of maintenance;

(b) if so, steps being taken to preserve this historical monument; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Tourism will also be associated with it to promote tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India has been undertaking conservation repairs to the Palace since April 1975.

(c) There is no such proposal at present but a large number of visitors have been visiting the Palace.

Appointment of Hindi Officers in Indian Missions Abroad

2379. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindi Officers have recently been appointed in various Indian Missions abroad;

(b) if so, the names of Missions where the appointments have been made; and

(c) the functions assigned to these officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Three posts of Hindi Officers were created in February 1983, for our Missions in Georgetown, London and Paramaribo. These were in addition to existing posts of Hindi Officers in Port Louis, Port-of-Spain and Suva. All Hindi Officers in the above posts are in position.

(c) These are, inter alia,

(i) To propagate Hindi abroad;

(ii) To help the Missions in implementing Governments orders on Official Language;

(iii) To arrange cultural Programme;

(iv) To explore possibilities of exchange of eminent scholars;

(v) To aid and advise Universities in starting classes in Hindi, Indian languages and Indology;

(vi) To prepare speeches for visiting VIPs from India;

(vii) To bring out news bulletins in Hindi;

(viii) To assists in arranging Hindi classes and managing libraries, and information centres;

(xi) Delivering lectures and looking after Education work in the Mission;

(x) Liaison with local media.

[Translation]

Labourers Prevented from Going to Punjab

2380. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item appearing in daily 'Jansatta'

dated 11-3-85 under the caption 'Hazon Mazdoor Punjab Jane se Roke Gaye' (thousands of labourers prevented from going to Punjab); and

(b) if so, the reasons for not allowing the labourers to enter into Punjab and the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Government has seen the news-item in the 'Jansatta' dated 11-3-85, but do not have information to confirm the same. As far as Central Government is aware there are no restrictions on the movement of agricultural labour from other States into Punjab.

[English]

Reservation of Posts for SC/STs in Sangeet Natak Akademi

2381. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of employees/officers in each category of posts separately working in Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi and its branch offices;

(b) number of those belonging to SCs/STs among them in each category of post separately;

(c) whether quota reserved for SCs/STs in all categories of posts is complete and whether constitutional provisions of reservations in recruitment and promotions as well as those of 40/100 point roster have been adopted and being implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons for such a heavy backlog in the quota reserved for SCs/STs persons and also the reasons for not implementing the constitutional provisions in recruitment and promotions and also those of 40/100 point roster ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Investment of ITDC in Five Star Hotels

2382. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount invested so far by the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) in its five star hotel projects;

(b) the details of the locations of these hotels;

(c) the considerations kept in view in making a selection of their sites;

(d) the returns expected from such investments;

(e) the earnings from each of these hotels during the last three years;

(f) the reasons for shortfalls, if any; and

(g) remedial measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) As on 31-3-1984, the total amount invested (capital employed by ITDC in its 5-Star hotel projects has been of the order of Rs. 3327.88 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is given in Statement-I attached.

(d) A return of 10% to 12% on capital employed in the above hotel projects is expected.

(e) The required information is given in Statement-II attached.

(f) The main reason for the shortfall in earnings of some of these hotels has been on account of creation of surplus hotel capacity in certain cities. Disturbed conditions in some parts of the country leading to a decline in overseas tourist traffic have also been responsible.

(g) ITDC has taken various remedial measures to improve the performance of its hotels. These include entering into Marketing and Reservation tie-ups with overseas airlines and travel agents, introduction of economy travel packages for student groups and by participating in world travel trade forums.

Statement—I

Locations of ITDC'S Five Star Hotels and Considerations Kept in View for Selection of Sites, etc.

S.No.	Name of the Hotel	Location	Consideration for selection of site/acquisition of property for its operation as hotel
1	2	3	4
1.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	50-B Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-110021	Ashok Hotel, a unit of erstwhile M/s. Ashoka Hotels Ltd. was built in 1956 and amalgamated with ITDC in March, 1970.
2.	Akbar Hotel, New Delhi	Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-110021	This building was originally constructed by NDMC and has been leased to the ITDC for operating as a hotel.
3.	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	Off Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016	The property was built by the USAID as a residence-cum-office complex. Following the curtailment of the USAID mission's activities in India, the total complex was handed over to the Govt. of India. The residential block was converted into a hotel and named 'Qutab Hotel' which is being operated by ITDC.
4.	Hotel Samrat, New Delhi	Chanakyapuri, New Delhi	The vacant site lying adjacent to the Ashok Hotel New Delhi was utilised for constructing this hotel.
5.	Hotel Ashok, Bangalore.	Kumara Krupa High Grounds Bangalore-560001	The site is located in the heart of the city, in a pleasant locality and is suitable for a 5-Star hotel.
6.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	Trivandrum-695522 (Kerala)	For developing beach resorts, the Deptt. of Tourism commissioned Club Mediterranee for conducting a survey. Kovalam Beach was selected as being ideal from the view point of beauty and location. Easy accessibility by air and rail was another factor which counted.
7.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	Mysore-570001 (Karnataka)	The Lalitha Mahal Palace was the property of the Maharaja of Mysore. It has been leased by the ITDC from the Karnataka State Govt. for operating it as a hotel.

1	2	3	4
8.	Hotel Airport Ashok Calcutta,	Calcutta Airport, Calcutta-700052.	The site was taken over by ITDC from the IAAI for construction of an Airport Hotel. The hotel was to meet the requirement of transit passengers as a number of foreign airlines were operating through Dum Dum. Being adjacent to the airport, its location was considered ideal for the type of hotel envisaged and constructed.

Statement—II

*Earnings (Turnover) Actuals and Budgeted for the Years 1982-83 to 1984-85
in Respect of ITDC's Five Star Hotels*

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85 (Provisional)	
	Actuals	Budgeted	Actuals	Budgeted	Actuals	Budgeted
Ashok, New Delhi	969.63	1022.80	877.16	896.35	931.85	960.00
Akbar, New Delhi	461.77	485.90	298.12	301.70	227.20	241.90
Samrat, New Delhi	34.04	36.35	182.10	190.00	290.01	280.15
Qutab, New Delhi	130.05	126.00	114.14	125.05	120.67	124.30
Ashok Bangalore	209.10	246.95	246.70	247.85	203.75	200.45
Kovalam Ashok						
Beach Resort	103.48	107.15	112.86	107.95	133.37	137.35
LMP Hotel, Mysore	46.82	45.90	50.28	44.70	61.59	61.55
Airport Ashok						
Calcutta	234.30	230.60	304.96	288.85	376.64	379.80

Exploration of Ocean

2383. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Ocean Science Institutes in the country engaged in the field of exploration of ocean; and

(b) their achievements in the field of exploration of ocean and its deposits till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS, (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) The premier institution in the country in the field of exploration of ocean is the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa. It has been engaged in the survey and exploration of both living and non-living resources in the coastal waters, the exclusive economic zone and the deep sea. The

Institute has produced very good result during the last few years. The Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute is engaged in the development of technology for the extraction of minerals from sea water and also for desalination of sea water and its conversion into fresh water. Some of the technologies developed by this Institute are being used in the country. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin has done considerable work in the exploration of living resources of the sea and the culture of shellfish, fin-fish and seaweeds. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has carried out very commendable work in the off-shore exploration of oil and gas.

In the Central Indian Ocean, the Department of Ocean Development with the help of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has launched a sizeable programme of the survey of polymetallic nodules in the deep sea. As a result of an extensive survey of an area of about 3 million square kilometres, two mining sites have been identified. An application for registration of these two sites has been sent to the Preparatory Commission of the International Seabed Authority.

Youth Festival of Non-Aligned Countries

2384. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to organise a "Youth Festival" of the Non-aligned countries in the "Inter-national Youth Year"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of National Wildlife Action Plan

2385. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a National Wildlife Action Plan with a

view to arresting the rapid extinction of species of flora and fauna which is now taking place; and

(b) if so, the action taken to implement this plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) and (b). The National Wildlife Action Plan was finalised and adopted in October, 1983, on the recommendation of the Indian Board for Wildlife. The Action plan is a charter of action to be taken in the field of Wildlife conservation in the country. The main components of the Action Plan are given below :—

(1) Establishment of a Representative Network of Protected Areas :

Establish a network of scientifically managed protected areas such as national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves, to cover representative and viable samples of all significant biogeographic sub-divisions within the country. Such protected area should have an adequate geographic distribution.

(2) Management of Protected Areas and Habitat Restoration :

Develop appropriate management systems for protected areas, with due regard to the needs of the local people and ensuring their support and involvement; Restore degraded habitats to their natural state (as far as this can be ascertained); Build up a professional cadre of personnel fully trained in all aspects of wildlife and sanctuary management; and provide proper orientation to all officials concerned with wildlife.

(3) Wildlife Protection in Multiple Use Areas :

Provide adequate protection to wildlife in multiple use areas (such as production forests and pasture lands) so as to form "corridors" linking up the protected areas and providing for genetic continuity between them.

(4) Rehabilitation of Endangered and Threatened Species :

Rehabilitate indigenous, endangered and threatened species of flora and fauna and restore them to protected portions of their former habitats, in a manner which provides some reflection of their distribution in recent historic times (100-150 years ago).

(5) Captive Breeding Programmes :

Support the management of captive propagation and breeding programmes for plants and animals, for re-introduction of threatened species to the wild and, where appropriate, utilise species which are plentiful.

(6) Wildlife Education and Interpretation :

Promote and support wildlife education and interpretation aimed at a wider public appreciation of the importance of wildlife to human betterment.

(7) Research and Monitoring :

Develop research and monitoring facilities which will provide a scientific understanding of wildlife populations and habitats essential to their proper management and, where appropriate, their utilisation.

(8) Domestic Legislation and International Convention :

Review and update statutory provisions providing protection to wildlife and regulating all forms of trade, so as to ensure their current effectiveness. Participate in international conventions, designed to prevent the depletion of wildlife resources and to provide protection to migratory species.

(9) National Conservation Strategy :

Assists in the formulation and adoption of a National Conservation Strategy for all living

natural resources on the lines of the World Conservation Strategy launched in 1980.

(10) Collaboration with Voluntary Bodies :

Enlist support from and collaboration with voluntary bodies and agencies in the total wildlife conservation effort represented by this Action Plan.

Implementation of the Action Plan has been taken up and a number of steps have been initiated already. The Central Directorate of Wildlife Preservation and the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehra Dun, are the nodal agencies for initiating and monitoring the several programmes and projects set out in the Action Plan, with the help of the States and Union Territories, who are directly responsible for the actual protection and management of wildlife in the country. The co-operation of other governmental and non-governmental agencies is also being enlisted.

While action has been initiated on most of the main components of the Action Plan, the more notable steps taken are given below :

- A survey of all National Parks, Sanctuaries and other areas deserving protection status has been taken up with a view to strengthen and enlarge the network of protected areas in the country.
- Guidelines for the preparation of management plans of wildlife reserves have been drawn up and circulated to all the States and Union Territories.
- Guidelines have been developed for eliciting public support for wildlife conservation. These have also been circulated to all States and Union Territories.
- Review and revision of the National Forest Policy has been taken up to incorporate specific concerns for wildlife conservation.
- Amendments to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 are under examination.

- Training and research activities have been taken up at the Wildlife Institute of India.
- Captive breeding and rehabilitation programmes have been launched (e.g. the rhino-reintroduction programmes).
- Participation in international conventions continues to be active and a treaty has been concluded recently with the U.S.S.R. for the protection of migratory birds.
- Model interpretation facilities are being established in some reserves and zoos.
- A committee has been constituted to work out the manner in which the voluntary bodies/non-governmental organisations can contribute to the implementation of the Action Plan.
- The implementation of the Action Plan has been made the central theme of the wildlife conservation programmes in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990).

Antarctica Study Centre for Research Activities

2386. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to set up Antarctica Study Centre for research activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether for the proposed fourth or fifth expeditions any action has been taken to acquire ships and equipments and for fabrication of ice-breakers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and from which country the same are being imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A study

Group was constituted to work out the details related to the setting up of an Antarctic Study Centre. The report of the group has since been received, and details of the equipment required for the Centre are being finalised.

(c) and (d). The Fourth Indian Antarctic Expedition returned to India on 25-03-1985, leaving behind a team of 13-persons at the Indian Antarctic Station. The Fifth Antarctic Expedition is expected to leave towards the end of November, 1985. An enquiry has already been floated through the Ministry of Shipping & Transport for chartering of a suitable ship for the same. As regards the fabrication of an ice-breaker for the Indian Antarctic activities, the report of another Task Force which had been constituted for the purpose has been received. Details of the proposal for clearance of the same from the financial angle are being worked out.

[Translation]

Illegal Entrance of Pakistani Nationals

2387. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain Pakistani nationals who illegally entered into India, have been arrested during the last two months;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the purpose of their infiltration into India;

(c) whether Government have thoroughly investigated their cases; and

(d) if so, whether their links with the Indians have also come to light; and if so, the action Government propose to take against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Archaeological Circles in the Country

2388. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of CULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) the name of Headquarters of the
various archaeological circles functioning
in the country;

(b) how many of these archaeological
circles have been opened in 1984-85;

(c) the works undertaken by the new
archaeological circle so far; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND
ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND
CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) :
(a) Names of the Headquarters of
various Archaeological Circles functioning
are as under :—

1. Agra Circle, Agra
2. Aurangabad Circle, Aurangabad
3. Bangalore Circle, Bangalore
4. Bhopal Circle, Bhopal
5. Bhubaneswar Circle, Bhubaneswar
6. Calcutta Circle, Calcutta
7. Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
8. Delhi Circle, New Delhi
9. Gauhati Circle, Gauhati
10. Hyderabad Circle, Hyderabad
11. Jaipur Circle, Jaipur
12. Madras Circle, Madras
13. Patna Circle, Patna
14. Srinagar Circle, Srinagar
15. Vadodara Circle, Vadodara

(b) The following Circles have been
opened in 1984-85 :

1. Chandigarh Circle, Chandigarh
2. Jaipur Circle, Jaipur

(c) and (d). As these two Circles
became functional only in March 1985, the
regular programme of works is now being
taken up.

Progress in the Field of Electronics

2389. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) the progress made so far in the field
of electronics;

(b) the instruments manufactured in
India at present;

(c) whether many western countries are
buyers of Indian Electronic goods; and

(d) if so, which are the electronic
instruments that have a prospective market
in foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECH-
NOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS
OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC
ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Electron-
ics production has increased from Rs. 806
crores in 1980 to an estimated value of
Rs. 1865 crores in 1984 representing a com-
pound annual growth of about 23%.

(b) A large variety of electronic instru-
ments are being made in the country. These
include various types, some of which are
oscilloscopes, multimeters, spectrum analy-
zers, pulse generators, pattern generators,
function generators, frequency counters,
logic analysers, oscillators, recorders,
meters, LCR bridgers, IC testers, etc.

A beginning has been made to manu-
facture microprocessor based instruments
also.

In addition, various types of analytical,
medical, nuclear, geo-scientific, textile,
mining electronic instruments are also being
made in the country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There are a few electronics instru-
ments made in the country which have
export potential. Prominent among them
are : Low frequency oscilloscopes, multi-
meters, frequency counters, audio signal

sources, signal generators, VU meters ammeters, panel meters, etc.

Public Opinion on Mandal Commission Reports

2390. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRI D B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the modalities to elicit the public opinion on Mandal Commission Report are under preparation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the period given to the public to register their opinion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) The modalities for eliciting public opinion on the list of Other Backward Classes recommended by the Mandal Commission and *not* on the Mandal Commission Report are under consideration of the Government. At this stage no decision has yet been taken regarding details and the time limit for the public to register their opinion.

Development of Tourism in Orissa during Seventh Five Year Plan

2391. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to implement some schemes for the development of tourism in Orissa during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes proposed to be taken up in Orissa during the above Plan period; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) to (c). In the VII Five Year Plan the Department will be taking up a number of schemes in various parts of India including Orissa for the development and promotion of tourism in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories. The

schemes in respect of Orissa have not yet been finalised.

Conversion of Ahmednagar Fort into Museum

2392. SHRI YASHWANRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is proposal to hand over the Ahmednagar Fort, Maharashtra, to the archaeological Survey of India for converting into a museum;

(b) if so, when Government propose to commence work on the museum and

(c) if not, what is Government's thinking in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Light and Sound Arrangement in Kunnhrar

2393. SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kunnhrar, where the excavation was done and many articles of Ashoka and Mauryan period were found is lying neglected;

(b) whether Government propose to start a light and sound programme there depicting the history of ancient India; and

(a) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Museum for Remains of Ancient Buddhist Monuments in Andhra Pradesh

2394. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that several ancient Buddhist monuments are found in Ghantasala Village, Divi Taluk, Krishna District in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has collected about 50 Sculptural pieces and kept in a rented building by posting few attendants to protect the pieces and purchased a site measuring 70 cents for construction of a Museum; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard and also the efforts made to continue the excavatory work to bring out more details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India has so far collected 62 loose sculptures lying in and around the village Ghantasala and housed them in a rented building. Necessary land for constructing a Site Museum has been acquired.

(c) Plans for the Museum building are under scrutiny. Recent excavations at Patidibba, South-west of village Ghantasala have brought to light Buddhapada (symbolic representation of the Buddha in the form of his carved foot-prints) besides structural and architectural remains associated with Buddhism.

Steps Taken to Promote Tourism during Sixth Plan in West Bengal

2395. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps the Union Government had taken during the Sixth Five Year Plan period to promote Tourism in West Bengal; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) The development and promotion of tourism is a continuous process. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the Department provided financial assistance for the following schemes in West Bengal :

1. Construction of cottages at Ajodhya hills.
2. Construction of trekkers huts in the Sandakphu-Phalut region.
3. Provision of trekking equipment.
4. Celebration of BAUL fair at Kanduvilla.
5. Flood-lighting of Terracota temples in Vishnupur.
6. Construction of a barge for providing accommodation to tourists at Sunderbans.
7. Purchase of a motor launch at Sunderbans.
8. Purchase of a mini bus at Jaldapara.
9. Provision of boats at Rabinder Sarover and Mirik lake.
10. Augmentation of facilities at the Airport Hotel and Transport Unit at Calcutta by ITDC.

As part of promotional activities, the Department through ITDC produces publicity material including films etc. on various States including West Bengal. Under the Hospitality programme Department invites travel writers travel, agents/tour operators to visit important places including West Bengal. These people on their return publicise places visited by them in the overseas markets.

Setting up of Small Nuclear Power Station in the Country

2396. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is the only country designed in setting up small nuclear power stations in the capacity range of 235 Megawatt;

(b) the number of such nuclear power stations proposed to be set up all over the country in the next two decades;

(c) the amount planned to be spent in setting up the proposed power stations; and

(d) whether by the year 2000 India will be able to go in for self-sufficiency in nuclear power generation programme to solve the energy needs of the country's growing population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. India is the only country setting up atomic power generating units with a gross rated capacity of 235 Megawatt.

(b) 12 units of 235 MWe each beyond Kakrapar 1 & 2 are proposed to be set up in the next 15 years

(c) A station consisting of two units of 235 MWe each is estimated to cost about Rs. 609 crores. At 1984-price level, an amount of approximately Rs. 4,000 crores will be required to be spent in setting up these stations.

(d) Capabilities for pursuing a self-reliant and self-sufficient nuclear power programme have already been established within the country.

[Translation]

Promotional Avenues for I.P.S. Officers

2397. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that because of disparity in pay scales and facilities attached to IAS and IPS cadres, high ranking candidates do not opt for IPS;

(b) whether it is also a fact that IPS carries less promotional opportunities and higher risks; and

(c) the action being taken by the Fourth Pay Commission to make IPS cadre more attractive ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) to (c). The general pattern is that the candidates appearing for the Civil Services Examination indicate preferences for various Services like IPS, IAS, IPS and Central Services, Group 'A'. The order of preference for various Services indicated by candidates depends upon each individual candidate's attitude and also his perception of facilities/challenges/prospects in different Services. The pay scales, promotion prospects, etc. in different Services vary depending upon the functional role different Services have to play and the duties and responsibilities attached to different Services. The Third Pay Commission had recommended different pay structures for the IAS and the IPS. However, all matters relating to pay structure, promotion prospects, etc. of Central Government employees, including those belonging to All India Services like IAS and IPS, are currently under the consideration of the Fourth Pay Commission.

[English]

Loan for Construction of Five Star Hotels

2398. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided not to invest in or advance loans to any Five Star Hotels;

(b) whether the loans advanced to several Five Star Hotels—old and those which promised to open during the Asiad 1982 have been recovered;

(c) if not, whether any action has been taken against the defaulting hotels;

(d) the amount of loan/advances given to five star hotels/companies which promised to construct during Asiad 82, separately company-wise; and

(e) whether further advances were given at the time of non-aligned meeting and CHOGAM ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) In the Seventh Plan, public sector investment will focus on development of support infrastructure, whereas the private sector will need to be encouraged for development of hotel accommodation.

(b) and (c). Repayment of loans advanced to Five-Star hotels before or at the time of Asiad 1982 is governed by the repayment schedules. In some cases, payments are due on account of interest and/or principal. Recoveries are being effected by the financial institutions.

(d) The amount of loans/advances sanctioned to Asiad hotel projects by IFCI was Rs. 15.60 crores. However, the actual amount disbursed till December, 84 was Rs. 13.66 crores.

(e) No, Sir.

Licensing of Saw Mills

2399. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number and location of saw mills is a very important factor in preserving forests;

(b) whether with conversion of forest lands to non-forest use, it is proposed to seek the sanction of the Union Government before licensing saw mills;

(c) whether this has been proposed in the amendments to the forest conservation laws; and

(d) if not, the reason therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Licensing of saw mills does not require Union Government approval. However, wherever it is intended to use forest lands for non-forest purposes, prior approval of the Union Government is necessary under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Killing of a Youngman during Election Campaign at Port Blair

2400 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a murder case has been registered against a CRP Jawan for killing a youngman during election campaign at Port Blair, A and N Islands, during December 1984 and the Administration has sought permission from the Government of India to take him into custody; if so, what action Government have taken in the matter; and

(b) what action has been taken against the CRP Commandant at Port Blair who wanted to suppress the whole matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes Sir. The Andaman & Nicobar Administration have been advised that the case registered against the Constable may be investigated expeditiously and the Ministry of Home Affairs informed if *prima-facie* case is established.

(b) It is not correct to say that CRPF Commandant at Port Blair wanted to suppress the whole matter. Therefore, the question of taking action against him does not arise.

[Translation]

Funds Given to Voluntary Organisations for Upliftment of SCs/STs.

2401 SHRI K D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise names of organisations in the country which are given money for the upliftments of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether any memorandum has been received against such voluntary organisations; and

(c) if so, details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Under the Central Scheme of Aid to Voluntary Organisations the Ministry of Home

Affairs is giving grant-in-aid to the voluntary organisations of all India character engaged in the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The names of such voluntary organisations which were sanctioned grant-in-aid during the year 1984-85 are given in the attached statement.

(b) No memorandum has been received against any such organisations in the recent past.

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

1. Gharmore Model Satra Hills & Plains Cultural Institution, North Lakhimpur, Assam.
2. Ramakrishna Mission, Chhattriberi Road, Gauhati, Assam.
3. Ramakrishna Mission Sewashram, Silchar, Cachar, Assam.
4. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrahma, Ranchi, Bihar
5. Ramakrishna Mission Vivekanand Society, Jamshedpur, Bihar.
6. Ramakrishna Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Ranchi, Bihar.
7. Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashrama, Kalady, Kerala.
8. Servanta of India Society, Poona, Maharashtra.
9. Bharatiya Samaj Unnati Mandal, Bhiwandi, District, Thane, Maharashtra.
10. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Cherrapunji, P.O. Cherra Bazar, Meghalaya.
11. Ramakrishna Mission, Shillong, Meghalaya.
12. Nagaland Gandhi Ashram, Chu-Chu-Yimlong, Distt, Mokokchung, Nagaland.
13. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Puri, Orissa.
14. Thakkar Bapa Ashram, P.O. Nimakhandi, Distt., Ganjam, Orissa.
15. Social Work & Research Centre, Tilonia, Madanganj, Ajmer, Rajasthan.
16. Banasthali Vidyapith, P.O. Banasthali, Rajasthan.
17. Nilgiria Adivasi Welfare Association, Kota Hall Road, Kotagiri, The Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.
18. Kendriya Nehru Samarak Parishad, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
19. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Narendrapur, 24-Parganas, West Bengal.
20. Ramakrishna Mission Vidyapith, P.O. Vivekanandanagar, District, Purulia, West Bengal.
21. Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, P.O. Nimpith Ashram, 23-Parganas, Sunder Bans, West Bengal.
22. Nikhil Bharat Banbasi Panchayat, HO Jhargram, Distt. Midnapore, West Bengal.
23. Harijan Sevak Sangh (Bengal), Naskarpara Road, Ghusuri, Howrah, West Bengal.
24. Tagore Society for Rural Development, Calcutta, West Bengal.
25. Ramakrishna Mission School, Along, Distt. Siang, Arunachal Pradesh.
26. Prantiya Samaj Kalyan Ashram, North Lakhimpur, Assam, P.O. Kimin, Arunachal Pradesh.
27. Ramakrishna Mission, P.O. Narottam Nagar, Distt. Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh.
28. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
29. Indian Red Cross Society, 1, Red Cross Road, New Delhi.
30. Hind Sweepers Sevak Samaj, 198-H, Kalibari Marg, New Delhi.

31. "Jagran", E-7/10-B, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.
32. Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Dr. Ambedkar Marg, Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan, New Delhi.
33. Akhil Bhartiya Dayanand Sewashram Sangh, Maharishi Dayanand Bhavan, Ramlila Maidan, New Delhi.
34. Akhil Bharatiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad, 15, Canning Lane, New Delhi.

[English]

Expenditure Incurred in Construction of Airfield in Tuiral Near Aizawl (Mizoram)

2402. SHRI LAL DUHOMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred for the construction of airfield at Tuiral near Aizawl in Mizoram;

(b) the total expenditure incurred for repairs upto May, 1984;

(c) whether any request has been received from Government of Mizoram for sanction of fund for repair after May, 1984;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) the present condition of the airfield;

(f) whether there is any proposal for the construction of another airfield; and

(g) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Civil Aviation Department have requested the State Government of Mizoram to under-take the resurfacing of the runway, provision of operational fencing, construction of retaining walls etc. at an approximate cost

of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. DGCA have provided funds for this purpose.

(e) The airfield is under repair.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Vayudoot Services for Jaisalmer and Bikaner

2403. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in the country which the Union Government have decided to link with 'Vayudoot' services and the date by which they are proposed to be so linked;

(b) the reasons for not introducing 'Vayudoot' Services there so far; and

(c) whether Government purpose to introduce 'Vayudoot' services to Jaisalmer and Bikaner and if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). Fourteen stations in the North-East region and 23 stations in other parts of India, listed in the attached statement, were identified for airlinking by Vayudoot in its initial phase of operation. No time frame, however, was fixed for the airlinking of these stations. Out of these stations, air services to the following stations have already been provided :

1. Shillong
2. Cooch Behar
3. Tezu (Indian Airlines)
4. Cuddapah
5. Rajamundry
6. Jamshedpur
7. Nanded
8. Rourkela
9. Ludhiana
10. Kota (Indian Airlines)

11. Dehradun

12. Pantnagar

13. Rae Bareilly

In addition, Vayudoot had also started services to Rupsi, Kamalpur, Kailashahar, Aizwal, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, which had however, to be withdrawn due to poor load factor or deterioration of the runway surfaces. Vayudoot also operates air services to Delhi, Chandigarh, Kulu, Lucknow, Bombay, Kandla, Surat, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Calcutta, Ranchi, Bhubaneswar, Gauhati, Silchar, Tirupathi, Bangalore and Mysore. Lack of infrastructure and air-craft capacity are among the main reasons for not linking all the specified stations so far.

(c) Yes, Sir. Subject to availability of infrastructural facilities, Vayudoot services to Jaisalmer and Bikaner may be started shortly.

Statement

The Stations Identified for Airlinking by Vayudoot Services

I. Stations in North-East Region

1. Rupsi
2. Shillong
3. Kamalpur
4. Kailashahar
5. Gangtok
6. Cooch Behar
6. Along
8. Daporijo
9. Itanagar
10. Passighat
11. Sadiya
12. Tazu
13. Zero
14. Aizawal

II. Stations outside North-East Region

1. Cuddapah

2. Rajamundry

3. Warrangal

4. Jamshedpur

5. Gaya

6. Muzaffarpur

7. Purnea

8. Raichur

9. Hubli

10. Calicut

11. Bilaspur

12. Jagdalpur

13. Nanded

14. Rourkela

15. Ludhiana

16. Kota

17. Bikaner

18. Jaisalmer

19. Thanjavur

20. Dehradun

21. Ghazipur

22. Pantnagar

23. Rae Bareilly

Delays in Indian Airlines flight during 1984

2404. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of delays in flights of the Indian Airlines has increased in 1984 as compared to those of the year 1983; and

(b) if so, the reasons for more delays and the steps the Indian Airlines contemplates to improve the efficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) Yes, Sir. As compared to 1983, there was a marginal decline in the on-time performance of Indian Airlines in 1984.

(b) Increase in consequential delays was the main reason in the decline of on-time performance of Indian Airlines.

As against 93,502 flights operated in 1983, Indian Airlines with the same fleet operated 1,02,227 flights in 1984. As a result of the increased utilisation of aircraft, each primary delay resulted in more number of consequential delays. Delays for causes within the and engineering are constantly monitored and corrective action taken to minimise them. The on-time performance of Indian Airlines during the first two months of 1985 has shown improvement.

Setting up of Atomic Power Station in Tamil Nadu

2405. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMED : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) number of Nuclear Power Plants in the country which are completely working and producing energy for the Public Sectors;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to set up some more Atomic Power Plants in the country; and

(c) whether Tamil Nadu also figures in the Plans in this regard and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) All the five atomic power generating units in the country are operating satisfactorily.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Sites in Tamil Nadu have been assessed by the Site Selection Committee along with other sites in the Southern Electricity Region for setting up nuclear power stations. Its report for the Southern Electricity Region of which Tamil Nadu forms a constituent part is under consideration of the Government.

National Parks

2406. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many parks have been declared as National Parks in the country; and

(b) how many of them have been visited by the Minister and the Secretary of Environment during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) There are at present 53 National Parks in the country.

(b) During the years 1982, 1983 and 1984, the then Union Deputy Minister for Environment visited 24 National Parks. During the same period, the Secretary to the Department of Environment did not visit any.

Discussion held at Meeting of SA RC at Male

2407. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the subjects discussed at the recent meeting at Male (Maldives) at the Standing Committee of SARC (South Asian Regional Co-operation) countries; and

(b) the results of these discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The main subjects discussed at the Third Session of the SARC Standing Committee held in Male in February 1985 were a review of the progress in the implementation of the SARC programmes and preparations for the SARC Summit to be held in Dhaka at the end of 1985. Other substantive items on the agenda included a review of the financial arrangements, identification of new areas of co-operation and a review of world economic situation.

(b) The Committee expressed its appreciation at the progress achieved in the implementation of the SARC programmes. It reiterated the need for placing increasing emphasis on operational activities and the formulation of specific projects. A number of countries announced additional financial contributions for the implementation of SARC programmes. The Committee decided to draw up a Consolidated Calendar of Activities at its next session in Thimphu in May 1985.

With regard to preparations for the SARC Summit, the Committee had a preliminary discussion on the possible elements of a declaration/Charter which might be adopted by the Summit and decided that the current Chairman (Maldives) would undertake further consultations and submit a revised draft for consideration of the Foreign Ministers at their next meeting in Thimphu.

The Committee reviewed the world economic situation and expressed its deep concern over the continuing economic crisis which has had particularly grave consequences for the developing countries. It reiterated the call for the convening of an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development.

[Translation]

Meeting of Hindi Advisory Committee

2408. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meeting of the Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Science & Technology held in 1984.

(b) the resolutions passed in these meetings; and

(c) the details regarding implementation of these resolutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Two, Sir.

(b) The following resolutions were passed :—

- (i) In order to encourage writing of original works in Hindi on Scientific subjects. Department should start a scheme of giving awards.
- (ii) Department should procure a bilingual (English-Hindi) Word Processor.
- (iii) In the departmental meetings to be held, use of Hindi should be encouraged.
- (iv) Minutes of the meetings of the Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee and the decisions taken thereon should also be sent to the members of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti.
- (v) Copies of any departmental magazine on science and technology subjects got printed by the Department should be sent to the members of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti.
- (vi) All vacant Hindi posts should be filled up.
- (vii) Use of simple Hindi Terminology should be encouraged in the day-to-day official work.

(c) The action taken on the foregoing points is given seriatim below :

- (i) In order to encourage writing of original work in Hindi on scientific subjects, a scheme for award of suitable prizes has been worked out by this department and circulated among the Planning Commission, Department of Official Language and other scientific departments for seeking their comments thereon.
- (ii) The desirability of purchasing a bilingual word processor shall be considered when the need for a new machine arises.
- (iii) Use of Hindi and simple Hindi & terminology in departmental meetings and day-to-day official work is already being encouraged. However, this is a continuous process.
- (iv)

(v) These resolutions have been im-
& (v) plemented.

(vi) As on date, there is only vacant
post of Hindi Translator and
action to fill up the same has been
initiated.

**Vayudoot Services to Pithoragarh, Badrinath
and Kedarnath**

2409. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will
the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend
Vayudoot service to some remote towns of
the country during the Seventh Five Year
Plan period; and

(b) if so, whether Pithoragarh, Badri-
nath and Kedarnath areas etc. are likely
to be provided this facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. At present there is no pro-
posal to link Pithoragarh, Badrinath and
Kedarnath with Vayudoot services.

[*English*]

Right to Prospect India Ocean Area

2410. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN
SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state :

(a) whether India's right to prospect
the Indian Ocean area claimed by the
country has been recognised by the Prepara-
tory Committee for law of the Sea; and

(b) if so, when will the prospecting
start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNO-
LOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS
OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC
ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS
(SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) India
has applied to the Preparatory Commission
of the International Seabed Authority
(ISA) for the registration of a mining
site in the Central Indian Ocean.

(b) India's application was examined
along with the applications of the other
pioneer investor countries like, France,
USSR and Japan. While in the case of
other pioneer investor countries consider-
able overlap of co-ordinates of the respec-
tive mining sites has been found, in the
case of India no overlap has been observed.
It is likely that the registration of India's
application may be finalised as soon as
the rules and procedures are fully worked
out. Thereafter, India will start detailed
prospecting of the mining site registered in
her name.

**"Monetary Grants to Indian
Environment Society"**

2411. SHRI B.K. GADHAVI : Will the
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of monetary
grants given to the Indian Environment
Society by the erstwhile Department of
Environment and now the Ministry of
Environment and Forests;

(b) whether the Indian Environment
Society offered any environmental award to
officers of the Department responsible for
giving such grants; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) to (c).
The total grants given to the Indian
Environmental Society from 1980 to 1985
amount to Rs. 3,73,000/-. These grants
were given for —

(i) Bringing out Hindi & English pack
of material on "Trees and
Forests";

(ii) World Environment Day Celebra-
tions; School poster competition
and Exhibition;

(iii) National Seminar on Higher
Environmental Education; Publica-
tion of proceedings etc.

(iv) Regional Conference on Bio-sphere
Stability;

(v) Regional Mass Media Conference
for South East Asian countries;

- (vi) Regional MAB Workshop for Central & South Asian countries;
- (vii) International Conferences on Environmental Education; and
- (viii) An Environmental Education Project on Rural Youth Training.

2. Indian Environmental Society has instituted an annual Award—Ramdeo Medal for Environmental Sciences. It is given to outstanding Scientists/Administrators in recognition of their contributions to Environmental Sciences in their personal capacity. The awards are normally decided one year ahead of the actual presentation.

Year	To Whom Awarded	Areas
1980	Dr. Michael G. Royston Faculty Member, Environmental Management Centre for Education in International Management, Geneva	Environment Impact/Management,
1981	Not awarded	
1982	Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Director General, International Rice Research Institute, Philippines, Manila	Agriculture and Environment.
1983	Dr. T.N. Khoshoo, Secretary, Department of Environment, New Delhi	Energy from Plants and Management of Environment.
1984	Dr. Mostafa Tolba, Executive Director, United Nations Environmental Programme, Nairobi	Protection and Improvement of Environment.

Proposal to Extend Runway Facilities in Renigunta Airport

2412. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the runway facilities to land Boeing planes and night services in Renigunta Air Port in view of its National importance for tourists visiting Lord Venkateswara; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (c) and (d). It is proposed to extend

and strengthen the runway at Renigunta (Tirupati) airport, in the Seventh Plan period, to make it suitable for operation of Boeing 737 aircraft during day time.

IATA Registered Travel Agencies in India

2413. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of travel agencies working in India;

(b) the number out of these having IATA registration;

(c) whether there is any move on the part of Government to cancel the approval

given to other travel agencies without IATA registrations; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). As per the records maintained by the Department of Tourism, there are 166 travel agencies to whom Department of Tourism has granted recognition. All of them are IATA registered.

(c) and (d). Under the policy followed by the Department, registration with the IATA is one of the conditions for granting registration to any travel agency.

Nuclear Threat Across Borders

2414. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is rated as one of the four "strong" countries in non-nuclear weapons and will have "some" ability to produce a nuclear arsenal within 10 years from now;

(b) whether the desirability of having a nuclear arsenal in the near future has been considered in view of the nuclear threat across our borders; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to keep our forces fully equipped to meet any eventuality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Since India does not believe in nuclear weapons, the question does not arise of rating India among non-nuclear weapons states with hypothetical nuclear weapons capability.

(b) In view of the Govt's present policy, this does not arise.

(c) Appropriate and necessary steps are being taken to safeguard the country's security and to meet any eventuality.

"Central Assistance to States to Control Pollution"

2415. SHRI G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the preventive measures taken to control the pollution of the atmosphere and Water at different Government industrial Estates in various States;

(b) whether any financial assistance is provided to the State Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the funds allocated for the purpose State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN): (a) As per the provisions of the water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 the States through their States Boards for Prevention and Control of Pollution are taking necessary measures to control both atmospheric and water pollution including pollution problems emanating from Government Industrial Estates. State Pollution Control Boards have requested the concerned industrial development agencies to take appropriate measures for providing common waste water treatment facilities in the industrial estates.

(b) and (c). No Sir.

Burmese Insurgents in Arunachal Pradesh

2416. SHRI WANGHPHA LOWANG: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Burmese insurgents sneak into Arunachal Pradesh in Tirap District and kill innocent villagers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to check the entry of Burmese insurgents and for the protection of the villagers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Naga undergrounds belonging to National

Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) operating from their bases in Burmese territory have been making forays into Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh. During 1984 they killed two persons in the Tirap District.

(b) On 12-4-84, the NSCN undergrounds attacked Village Headman of Lonpong village and shot him dead.

On 12-6-84, an Anchal Samity member of a village under Nampong Circle in Tirap District was killed by 3 unidentified miscreants suspected to be NSCN undergrounds.

(c) District Officers have been asked to make frequent tours of the villages on the border in order to reinforce confidence in the area. Steps have also been taken to strengthen the local intelligence machinery. Patrolling along the Burma border has been intensified.

Air services from Cuddapah and Thirupathi in Andhra Pradesh to New Delhi

2417. (SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to start air service from Cuddapah and Thirupathi in Andhra Pradesh to New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal will be taken up for implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir. Cuddapah and Thirupathi have, however, been connected with Hyderabad by Vayudoot services recently.

(b) Does not arise.

Discontinuation of Fuel Surcharge added to Air-fare

2418. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether in view of the fall in the price of petroleum in the world market, the fuel surcharge added to air-fare will now be dispensed with ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : There has been no decrease in the price at which the aviation turbine fuel is available in the country. The question, therefore, of dispensing with the fuel surcharge as a component of the fares of Indian Airlines does not arise.

Introduction of 'Family Panjika'

2419. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many States have so far introduced the 'Family Panjika' recommended by the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) by what time the remaining States are likely to introduce the 'Family Panjika' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). An identity-cum-monitoring card known as 'Vikas Patrika' was introduced by the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for the Integrated Rural Development Programme for adoption by all State Governments. A large number of States have either introduced the Vikas Patrika or they are working out the modalities for introducing it.

[Translation]

Electronics Testing and Development Centre at Indore

2420. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposal sent by Madhya Pradesh Government to set up Electronics Testing and Development Centre at Indore to provide testing facilities for Electronics Industries to be set up in small scale sector in the State is pending with Union Government and if so, since when and the time by which decision will be taken thereon; and

(b) whether applications for the proposed small scale units for the Electronics

Complex proposed to be set up in Indore by Madhya Pradesh Government are pending for approval of Union Government and if so, since when and the time by which decision will be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Guest House in Manipur in Memory of I.N.A. Martyrs

2421. PROF. MEIJINLUNG KAMSON : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Manipur has approached the Union Government for setting up a guest house in memory of the I.N.A. martyrs at Moirang at an estimated cost of Rs. 44 lakhs; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The Government of Manipur has submitted a revised proposal for a guest house for the I.N.A. Complex at Moirang at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.50 lakhs. The proposal is under consideration.

Setting up of Safari Parks

2422. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of safari parks set up at different places in the country;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to expand the existing Lion Safari Parks in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the specific measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) According to available information, Lion Safari Parks have been set up at the following places in the country :

- (1) Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
- (2) Bannarghatta, Karnataka
- (3) Nandankana, Orissa
- (4) Borivili, Maharashtra
- (5) Chatbir, Punjab
- (6) Gir, Gujarat (under construction)

(b) and (c). There is no proposal at present for the expansion of the Lion Safari Park at Nandankanan, Orissa. However, improvement of the internal road system is under consideration.

Aid for Making SC/STs Projects More Viable

2423. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the additional aid proposed by Government for the SC/STs projects which have not become viable even after spending the full allotment according to the time schedule in places like Wynad, Attappadi and Idukki in Kerala; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to conduct any evaluation study regarding the projects so as to avoid further problems in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs sanctions special Assistance for Special Component Plan for the development of Scheduled Castes and tribal sub-plan for the development of tribal people to the Kerala Government. In addition State Plan funds are also spent. The schemes taken up cover different sectors, such as Agriculture, Co-operation, Education minor irrigation, village, cottage and small scale industries. The Ministry is not aware of any project which has not become viable even after spending the full allotment.

(b) The Kerala Tribal Research Institute has evaluated ITDP Attapady and proposes to take up evaluation of ITDP Iddukki in addition to some selected schemes such as Balwadies and Nursery schemes and housing.

Judicial Enquiry into Orgy of Violence in Delhi and Other Places

2424. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM :

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are intending to institute a Judicial enquiry into the orgy of violence in Delhi and other places which occurred after the assassination of the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

(b) whether there is truth in the Press interview with the Prime Minister published in Sunday indicating the above possibility; and

(c) what is the stand of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The matter of holding an Judicial enquiry is under the consideration of the Government.

Proposal for Changing Police Act of 1861

2425. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for changing the Police Act of 1861 as recommended by the National Police Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The National Police Commission which was set up to make recommendations for improving the Police administration in the country formulated a draft Police bill incorporating the provisions to reorient

the police duties, powers etc. of the Police forces. The details of the draft Police Bill are given in the Eighth report of the Commission. Copies of the reports of the Commission have been placed on the table of the House on 30-3-83. Copies of the reports have been sent to the State Govts. for taking appropriate action. The State Govts. have been requested to convey their views on the draft Police Bill

Inclusion of Officers in Select Lists for Grade I of Central Secretariat Service

2426. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of officers for inclusion in Select Lists for 1979, 1980 and 1981 for Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service as determined under Regulation 3 of CSS (Promotion to Grade I and Selection Grade) Regulations, 1964;

(b) actual number of officers included in the above Select Lists;

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any; and

(d) steps contemplated to cover up the gap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). The strength of the Select Lists for Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service for the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 and the number of officers actually included in the Select Lists for the respective years are indicated below :

Years of Select List	Strength of the Select List	Number of officers included in the Select List
1979	148	148
1980	142	143
1981	123	122

(c) One officer whose case was kept in sealed cover figured in the Eligibility List

for the years 1979, 1980 and 1981. When the sealed cover was opened, his name was included in the Select List for the year 1980 by virtue of his seniority. This explains the excess of one number in the Select List of 1980 and corresponding one less number in the Select List for 1981.

(d) Does not arise.

Unearthing of a Mysterious Organisation in U.P.

2427. SHRI MOHAMMAD MAHFOOJ

ALI KHAN :

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in the Times of India dated 20 February, 1985 regarding unearthing of a mysterious organisation claiming to run parrallel Government in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, an organisation styled as 'Karma Veer Ram Rajya Bharat Society Samiti', which has for its aim the running of a parrallel Government, has come to notice in Distt. Kanpur. One Beniram Yadav, S/o Vishal Yadav r/o village Hridaypur PS Bidhau, Distt. Kanpur, is said to be the so called 'Pradhan Adhyaksha' of the above organisation. The Head Office of the organisation at Bidhau in Distt. Kanpur was raided by the police when uniforms, equipment, seals, documents, notice of warrant of arrest, etc. were inter-alia recovered. It appears that the motive of the organisers was to export money from the common people for appointing them to various posts under the so called parallel Government. A case has been registered and 6 persons including Beniram Yadav have been arrested. The investigation is in progress.

Inclusion of Chemical Engineering Subjects in I.A.S. and Engineering Services Examinations

2428. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether chemical engineering is missing among the optional subject for IAS Examination, even though civil mechanical and electrical engineering are very much there; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to include it, both in the IAS and Engineering Services Examinations as it has been done in the case of the Indian Forest Service Examination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) and (b). Chemical Engineering is not included in the list of optional subjects for the Civil Services (Preliminary and Main) Examination whereas Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering subjects are included in the list of optional subjects for the Civil Services (Preliminary and Main) Examination. The existing scheme of Civil Services Examination is mainly based on on the Report of the Committee on Recruitment Policy and Selection Methods headed by Dr. D.S. Kothari which had also recommended the optional subjects to be included in the scheme. In drawing up the list of optional subjects for the examination, the Committee had observed as under :—

“.....the list, both for the Preliminary and the Main Examination, should not be restrictive in its coverage of subjects as would tend to deter promising candidates from offering themselves for selection. On the other hand, if the list is too large, it would hardly be feasible to maintain any reasonable uniformity of standard. Also, with a very large list of optional subjects the number of candidates in several subjects would be too small. The examination in that case would split, as it were, into a large number of separate

examinations. Therefore, subjects in which the number of competing candidates is relatively small should be avoided unless there are strong reasons to the contrary. It is apparent that there can be no clear cut criteria for determining optional subjects for the Civil Services Examination. We have tried to include for the Main Examination all of the more "common" subjects, excluding those which are specifically professional or technical. We have also kept in view the general needs of the Services.

It is in the nature of things that a list of this nature has to be a compromise between several conflicting claims and considerations....."

It would appear that the Kothari Committee did not consider "Chemical Engineering" as one of the more "common" subjects and did not, therefore, include it in the list of optional subjects. In 1978 the Government had accepted the recommendations of the Kothari Committee regarding the list of optional subjects. There was no subsequent review regarding the subject of "Chemical Engineering."

1. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to include "Chemical Engineering" in the list of optional subjects for the Civil Services Examination.

2. Engineering Services Examination is conducted by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment to Group 'A' and Group 'B' Engineering posts in various Ministries/Departments of the Government in four disciplines only viz., Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering. Accordingly four discipline-oriented schemes of the Examination have been devised and there are no optional subjects. Since Chemical Engineering is a separate discipline by itself, it cannot be included in the present scheme of Engineering Services Examination.

Excavation for Location of Uranium in Himachal Pradesh

2430. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy is carrying on excavations in Hamirpur and some other districts of Himachal Pradesh for the location of uranium;

(b) if so, the names of the exact places where the excavations are being carried out alongwith the precise dates w.e.f. which they have been started; and

(c) the outcome of the investigations so far and the likely period for which they are planned to be carried out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

Started on

(b) (i)	Astotha, 16-8-1977	Operations
	Hamirpur	closed on
	Districts.	24-9-1984
(ii)	Khya, 25-12-1984	Work in
	Hamirpua	progress
	Districts.	

(c) Mining at Astotha has provided valuable information on subsurface behaviour of uranium mineralisation in the Siwalik rocks. Work at Khya has just started and is likely to continue for 3 to 4 years more.

Depletion of Forest Area

2431. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been

drawn to the news report published in the Economic Times of 18th March, 1985 stating that the area under Forests has shrunk considerably since independence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether Government intend to take immediate steps so as to halt this process and ensure adequate increase in this area under green cover during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the nature of the steps contemplated for this purpose with the co-operation of the States concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The data gathered by the National Remote Sensing Agency indicate a loss of about 18.74% of forest area in the whole country between 1972-75 and 1980-82. The NRSA estimates are being analysed and refined to determine the degree of the error in their estimates. These steps include ground verification on a sample analysis.

(c) and (d). The following steps have been taken to conserve and develop the forests of the country :—

(i) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been enacted to check indiscriminate diversion of forest lands to non-forest purposes.

(ii) Guidelines have been issued to the States and Union Territories for preparation of working (management) plans for the working of forests and to strengthen the enforcement machinery at the field level.

(iii) The National Forest Policy is being reviewed to provide the needed thrust in favour of forest conservation and to create a massive people's movement for this purpose.

(iv) An in-depth study is being undertaken with a view to work out the modalities for relieving pressure

on forests, specially by encouraging the use of substitute materials.

(v) As a measure to relieve the pressure on our forest resources, it has been proposed in the 1985-86 budget to totally exempt from duty imported pulp and wood chips and make this concession available to all user industries. Customs duty on wood in certain specified forms is also proposed to be reduced from the existing level of 100 per cent to 10 percent *ad valorem*.

(vi) A massive afforestation programme is being taken up, specially with the objective of bringing about 5 million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantations.

Modification of Service Rules to Avoid Delay

2432. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for fixing the responsibility for the inordinate delay in taking/implementing decisions at various levels of the official channels so as to streamline the administration;

(b) if so, the nature of the proposals under consideration in this regard and whether the delay would be constructed as a lapse;

(c) whether any modifications in service rules or amendments in the Constitution are also being contemplated; and

(d) if so, the nature and scope thereof along with the likely period required for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) to (d). According to the provisions of the various conduct Rules that apply to government servants, they shall maintain devotion to duty at all times. Inordinate delay in taking/implementing decision is

hence an act of mis-conduct and Disciplinary Authorities can take action against erring government servants in accordance with the rules prescribed in this behalf. No amendments to the Service Rules are hence contemplated by the Government. Government are addressing themselves continuously to improvements in procedures and greater delegation of powers, at appropriate levels, so that delay in taking/implementing decisions can be reduced.

Construction of Tourist/Youth Hostels

2433. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Tourism and I.T.D.C. would launch a programme for the construction of Tourist/Youth hostels at all district headquarters/University campus in co-operation with their counterparts in the States for the promotion of tourism and travel among the youths, as part of the activities in the International Year of youth 1985;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the programme chalked out in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether any such comprehensive programme would be included as a strategy to promote tourism in the country, during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) to (c). The Department of Tourism had constructed 18 Youth Hostels in various parts of the country, till the Sixth Five Year Plan. Further ten Youth Hostels are in various stages of construction and are likely to be completed during 1985. All these projects were taken up in collaboration with the concerned State Governments. ITDC has no specific scheme for the construction of the Youth Hostels.

Department of Tourism is now considering a scheme for the construction Yarti Niwases, providing accommodation for budget tourists at places of tourists' interest in the country in collaboration with the concerned State Governments. This will also help promoting travel among the Youth.

Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

2434. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the Special Central Assistance provided to the States/Union Territories during Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans for Tribal sub-plan areas, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) The funds provided by the States during Fifth and Sixth Plan for Tribal sub-plan areas;

(c) whether the aims and objectives of Special Central Assistance have been fulfilled;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for change of matching grant to Special Central Assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) State-wise and year-wise break up of Special Central Assistance provided to the States/Union Territories from 1974-75 to 1978-79 and 1980-81 to 1984-85 is given in the statement annexed.

(b) During the Fifth Plan (1974-79), the States/U.Ts provided funds to the tune of Rs. 760 crores for the Tribal sub-plan areas and for the Sixth Plan period, they provided about Rs. 3550 crores.

(c) and (d). The Special Central Assistance has been provided for the Tribal sub-plan programmes in ITDPs programmes for Tribal pockets outside ITDPs and programmes for primitive Tribes. 181 ITDPs have been formed and 245 Pockets have also been identified. 72 communities who are very backward have been identified as Primitive Tribes for special programmes. The programmes for these areas and groups are being implemented by the State Governments generally in a satisfactory manner.

(e) The Special Central Assistance is meant as an additive to the States' efforts from the very inception of the Tribal sub-plan.

Statement

Tribal Sub-Plan-Special Central Assistance Released

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	S tate/U.T.	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.00	123.00	194.75	285.25	283.00	337.22	383.00	428.41	511.52	589.40
2.	Assam	24.00	100.00	203.00	257.00	325.00	319.01	367.00	411.00	477.33	539.58
3.	Bihar	56.00	281.00	614.00	807.50	994.00	973.98	1212.28	1349.28	1566.89	1832.47
4.	Gujarat	44.00	200.00	326.00	473.10	624.70	568.64	718.26	798.26	908.26	1087.62
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—	31.00	68.00	90.00	150.00	81.22	121.94	140.20	158.27	200.51
6.	Karnataka	2.50	10.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	17.17	61.00	68.00	77.98	122.61
7.	Kerala	2.50	15.00	26.00	25.00	26.00	57.00	48.00	56.00	62.51	64.01
8.	Madhya Pradesh	57.00	506.00	1097.00	1554.25	1922.80	1923.51	2412.83	2677.83	3104.95	3652.52
9.	Maharashtra	30.00	104.00	231.00	378.25	528.00	544.16	578.67	646.00	758.75	799.33
10.	Manipur	—	43.00	90.00	128.00	177.00	112.05	150.00	171.00	197.09	238.94
11.	Orissa	86.00	292.00	587.00	770.15	1033.00	835.45	1166.42	1344.42	1495.89	1763.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12. Rajasthan		50.00	150.00	246.25	298.10	388.50	516.49	590.79	636.79	722.11	839.30
13. Sikkim		—	—	—	—	—	10.00	22.00	25.00	29.18	37.17
14. Tamil Nadu		2.50	12.00	44.00	45.00	54.00	80.87	95.00	105.00	121.88	135.41
15. Tripura		11.00	36.00	68.00	96.40	115.00	130.58	142.00	159.00	181.92	199.34
16. Uttar Pradesh		1.00	5.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	19.07	14.81	17.81	24.39	26.00
17. West Bengal		25.00	72.00	149.00	225.00	268.00	364.58	376.00	421.00	500.08	524.60
18. A & N Islands		—	20.00	17.00	17.00	43.00	14.00	16.53	40.40	95.00	3.00
19. Goa, Daman and Diu		—	—	8.00	11.00	22.00	12.81	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00
Total :		430.50	2000.00	4000.00	5500.00	7000.00	6968.81	8480.53	9500.00	11000.00	12662.00

"Pollution of Rivers in Orissa Due to Setting up of Industries"

2435. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the rivers which are being polluted due to setting up of the industries in Orissa;

(b) the total population and villages affected with air and water pollution;

(c) the steps so far taken by Government of Orissa and the industries to check air and water pollution; and

(d) the guidelines issued by his Ministry to check the pollution and administrative and legislative measures suggested to check further pollution there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) The major rivers in Orissa where industrial effluents are being discharged are Brahmani, Nagavalli, Kolab, Badanandi, Mahanadi, Mandira, Rushikulya.

(b) The total population and villages affected by air and water pollution have not yet been surveyed.

(c) and (d). The Orissa State Government and the State Board for Prevention and Control of pollution have taken up programmes to assess significant pollution in rivers and population and villages affected. Major polluting industries are being monitored for bringing their effluent discharges within acceptable minimum standards. Orissa State Board is aware of the legislative and other measures as prescribed in Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

Major polluting industries are being subjected to 'No Objection Scrutiny' before siting and issue of licences.

Crimes and Accidental Deaths in Delhi

2436. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many incidents of

riots, dacoities, murders, thefts and burglaries, rapes, dowry deaths, kidnapping of children, suicides, Accidental deaths (road accident, industrial accidents or any other kind of accident), lifting of cars, eve-teasings and humiliation to women folk, took place in Delhi during 1984 and 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The details are as follows :—

	1984	1985 (upto 15-3-85)
Riots	439	23
Dacoities	29	7
Murders	312	53
Thefts	12092	2771
Burglaries	1568	367
Rapes	115	16
Dowry deaths	45	8
Kidnapping of children	759	146
Suicides	491	77
Accidental deaths	2471	488
Lifting of cars	866	175
Eve-teasing	641	105
Humiliation to women folk.	104	24

Hardline Speech of Sri Lankan President Accusing Groups in India

2437. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sri Lankan President in his speech to the Sri Lankan Parliament on 20 February, 1985 accused groups in India of co-ordination for what he termed an impending 'last battle' in Sri Lanka and warned that if Sri Lanka did not take adequate measures the international borders

of Sri Lanka would be pushed Southwards towards Colombo;

(b) whether Government took up the matter with the Sri Lankan President regarding his hardline speech; and

(c) whether in view of this development Government are reassessing its position vis-a-vis the question of the Tamils in Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government of India have expressed regret over his remarks.

Foreign Secretary called the Sri Lankan High Commissioner to convey Government's dismay over the repetition of the charge that we have denied on a number of occasions.

T.V. Serial Programme Sponsored by Air India

2438. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air-India has recently been sponsoring some programmes/serials being exhibited/telecast through the Doordarshan network in the country;

(b) if so, the aims and objects thereof and the amount spent thereon during 1984-85;

(c) the rationale behind sponsoring the 'Sorry' serial on the T.V. and the amount spent thereon; and

(d) whether the Air-India sponsors such serials' abroad also; if so, in which countries and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir. During the financial year 1984-85, Air-India had sponsored the following programmes through the Doordarshan network :—

(i) One hour of a live telecast of the

opening ceremony of the Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

(ii) Half an hour of a live telecast of the closing ceremony of the Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

(iii) Half an hour of the high-lights of the opening ceremony of Olympic Games in the Los Angeles.

(iv) Ten episodes of the British serial "Sorry."

(b) These programmes were sponsored by Air-India with a view to promote Air-India amongst the high yield traffic. A sum of Rs. 16.75 lakhs was spent in sponsoring these programmes during 1984-85.

(c) The objective of Air-India's advertising policy during the financial year 1984-85 was to seek the patronage of high yield travellers i.e. who travel executive class or first class. Air-India's advertising agency advised them that English TV serials particularly comedies attracted such high yield travellers. Air-India therefore, examined several programmes of this category available with Doordarshan and selected 'Sorry' as the best available. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh for each serial was spent in sponsoring the programme.

(d) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Conversion of Wasteland into Fertile Land

2439. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had announced that 50 lakh hectares of waste land would be converted into fertile land every year;

(b) if so, the text of the announcement made in this regard;

(c) the areas of various kinds of fallow, saline and seepage affected land, out of the above waste land, in different States and Union Territories and the means of irrigation existing and those to be made available there to make these areas fertile; and

(d) whether a sum of more than Rs. three thousand crores is proposed to be spent on this scheme annually and whether this sum would be provided for in the annual plans and the budget ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) and (b). In his broadcast to the nation on 5th January, 1985, the Prime Minister stated :

"Continuing deforestation has brought us face to face with a major ecological and socio-economic crisis. The trend must be halted. I propose immediately to set up a National Wastelands Development Board with the objective of bringing 5 million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantation. We shall develop a people's movement for afforestation."

(c) The details are given below :—

Sl. No.	Category	Area Million haectares
1.	Culturable wastelands	16.73
2.	Fallows other than current fallows	9.82

1	2	3
3.	Barren and unculturable lands	20.17
4.	Water-logged areas	6.00
5.	Alkaline soils	2.50
6.	Saline soils	5.50
7.	Ravines & gullies	4.00
8.	Riverine lands	2.73
9.	Area subject to shifting cultivation	4.33

Statewise figures are available for items 1, 2, 3 and 9 above and are given in the attached statement. Statewise figures for other items are not available.

The present irrigation potential of the country is between 57 to 60 million hectares. This is expected to increase substantially in the next two or three decades. Wastelands will also benefit from this increase in irrigation potential.

(d) The exact requirement of funds are being worked out and provisions required for realising the approved target will be included in the annual plans.

Statement

Area (000) hectares

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Barren & uncultivable lands	Fallows other than current fallows	Cultivable wastelands	Area subject to shifting cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andra Pradesh	2340	1351	871	104
2.	Assam	1542	109	135	490
3.	Bihar	1011	939	447	97
4.	Gujarat	2503	332	1986	—
5.	Haryana	65	—	31	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	141	13	224	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	231	8	147	—
8.	Karnataka	844	558	502	—
9.	Kerala	86	27	129	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2322	1096	1907	49
11.	Maharashtra	1733	802	993	—
12.	Manipur	1419	—	—	300
13.	Meghalaya	231	261	455	456
14.	Nagaland	—	422	49	657
15.	Orissa	265	189	249	3709
16.	Punjab	98	—	41	—
17.	Rajasthan	2917	2089	6415	—
18.	Sikkim	205	—	11	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	577	459	343	—
20.	Tripura	120	2	2	136
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1141	716	1143	—
22.	West Bengal	121	61	374	—
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	105	85	281
24.	Goa Daman & Diu	16	—	94	—
25.	Mizoram	201	259	74	480
26.	Pondichery	—	—	2	—
27.	A & N Island	1	2	12	—
28.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
29.	Dadra & N. Haveli	—	—	1	—
30.	Delhi	18	17	1	—
31.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—	—
Grand Total :		20167	9817	16723	6770

[English]

Violation of International Air Traffic Rules

2441. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are set of International Air traffic rules or laws framed;

(b) if so, whether any country has violated these rules within Indian air space/territory or in the case of Indian aircraft in any foreign country;

(c) if so, which countries were involved and what rules were violated by them; and

(d) whether these rules were violated in case of Hijacked Indian planes on their landing in other countries along with such Hijackers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The International Civil Aviation Organisation has laid down various Rules and Regulations to be adhered to by aircraft engaged in international aviation.

(b) No such violation has been reported in the recent past.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. Air traffic services rules are meant to regulate orderly operation of international flights and do not cover hijacking.

Developing of Indigenous Silicon Crystals and Wafers

2442. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Government's Planning for developing indigenous silicon crystals and wafers production;

(b) progress achieved in this matter; and

(c) by what time import of such items is going to be stopped ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). At present there are three production agencies in the country which have been given licences for manufacture of silicon single crystals and wafers, out of which two have already started operations. In addition to this, three public sector companies have established such facilities mainly for their in-house consumption.

(c) This aspect would be considered as soon as the quality, quantity and price of the indigenous products meet the national requirements.

Western Ghats Development Scheme

2443. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive plan has been drawn up under the Western Ghats Development Scheme for the development of villages lying in the Kerala section of the Western Ghats; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). No comprehensive Plan has been drawn up for the development of villages lying in the Kerala portion of the Western Ghats region under the Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP). The emphasis under this Programme is on "eco-conservation" and "eco-development" and the funds provided are in the nature of modest additives to the State Plan.

[Translation]

Killing of Indian Army Personnel by Naga Rebels

2444. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian army personnel killed by Naga rebels in Manipur and

nearby areas during the past four years upto February, 1985.

(b) the number of Naga rebels arrested so far and the action taken against them;

(c) the compensation granted so far to the heirs of deceased army personnel and the injured army jawans; and

(d) the quantum of sophisticated arms and ammunitions recovered from the Naga rebels and how these arms and ammunitions have been recovered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The number of Indian army personnel killed by the Naga rebels in Manipur during the last four years upto February, 1985 is 33.

(b) The number of arrested Naga rebels is 291. Prosecutions were launched against these arrested persons.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The number of assorted weapons so recovered is 82. In addition 800 rounds of ammunition have been recovered. These arms and ammunition were recovered during counter-insurgency operations and from the persons who surrendered.

[English]

Setting up of Nuclear Power Station in Karnataka

2445. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :**

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the location of a Nuclear Power Station in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether according to this decision two units of 235 MW each will be built on the banks of Kali River close to the Cadra Dam;

(c) if so, the main features of the proposed plant;

(d) to what extent power situation will be improved in Karnataka State; and

(e) by what time these two power plants are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The two units are of the standardised Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor type which use natural uranium as fuel and heavy water as moderator and coolant.

(d) The two units when fully commissioned will generate 470 MWe.

(e) The two units are expected to be completed and commissioned by 1994.

U.S. Firm's Offer to Sell Non-Conventional Energy Devices

2446. **(SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL) :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether McDonnell Douglas of USA have proposed to sell non-conventional energy devices to our country;

(b) whether Government have gone in for it; and

(c) Government's policy with regard to purchase of such equipments since the level of technology available in the country is fairly high to produce the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No formal offer has been made by McDonnell Douglas of USA for the sale of non-conventional energy devices to the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The purchase of such equipments from foreign countries is governed by the Technology Policy Statement and the import policy which is issued every year. The import policy for 1985-86 is under formulation.

Development of Transport and Communication During Seventh Plan

2447. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA** : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take some progressive steps for the development of transport and communication in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The Seventh Five Year Plan is still under preparation. However, the Plan approach to Transport and Communication was indicated in the document on the "Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan" which was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 30th July, 1984.

Lien in Parent Department After Joining Nationalised Banks

2448. **SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether persons joining nationalised banks such as Syndicate Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce etc. as Hindi Officers with less than 10 years Government service are allowed to keep lien in their parent office so as to allow them to avail themselves of pensionary benefits;

(b) if so, whether persons selected as such with more than 10 years Government service are not allowed to retain their line for this purpose;

(c) if so, the justification therefor; and

(d) the action being taken by Government to allow such persons with 13-14 years Government service to keep lien in their parent office so that they may also avail themselves of the pensionary benefits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a), (b), (c) & (d) Nationalised banks are treated as autonomous bodies controlled and financed wholly or substantially by the Central Government for the purpose of grant of prorata retirement benefits to the permanent Central Government employees, who take up appointments in the banks with proper permission and are subsequently absorbed therein with the approval of their parent Department. As per the existing instructions issued by the Government, permanent Government servants, who take up appointments in autonomous bodies, may be allowed to retain their lien in the parent cadre for a specified, period, subject to certain conditions.

[Translation]

Biogas Plants in Maharashtra

2449. **SHRI R.M. BHOYE** : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are making efforts to set up soon biogas plants in various States;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made in this regard so far; and

(c) the number of bio-gas plants set up in Maharashtra so far and the number of bio-gas plants proposed to be set up during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Setting up of family type biogas plants as a part of 'National Project on Biogas Development' by the Government has been under implementation since 1981-82. Similarly community and institutional biogas plants of large sizes are also being established under a demonstration scheme for communities and institutions in various States including Maharashtra. Information indicating the State-wise achievement up to February, 1985 in respect of family type biogas plants for National Project on Biogas Development,

and Community/Institutional biogas plants for the Sixth Plan period is given in the enclosed Statements I & II. The proposed targets for 1985-86 for family type biogas plants under National Project on Biogas

Development is 2.5 lakhs and for community and institutional biogas plants for the same period, it is 100. State-wise targets and requirements of funds for 1985-86 are being finalised in consultation with the State Governments.

Statement—I

Statement showing State-wise achievement under National Project on Biogas Development (Family size) during the Sixth Plan period.

S. No.	State/UT	Achievement			
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (upto Feb. '85 completed)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	515	3324	7669	13037
2.	Assam	23	180	208	388
3.	Bihar	2064	5312	6001	2766
4.	Delhi	5	8	34	6
5.	Gujarat	1807	5217	7004	6374
6.	Haryana	47	2259	2551	2409
7.	Karnataka	1282	3037	7274	5668
8.	Kerala	262	392	1277	2024
9.	Madhya Pradesh	468	5154	5602	3050
10.	Maharashtra	3061	8615	24009	37014
11.	Orissa	280	1152	1552	1474
12.	Punjab	505	1082	1356	1571
13.	Rajasthan	1220	2404	2581	6551
14.	Tamilnadu	1275	5005	7326	12237
15.	Uttar Pradesh	12188	12502	15239	19811
16.	West Bengal	274	1315	1665	553
17.	Other States & UTs	98	548	1276	2893
Total :		25369	57498	92590	117820*

*In addition, 37,236 plants were reported to be under construction in February 1985.

Statement—II

Statement showing State-wise number of community and institutional biogas plants set up upto February, 1985

S. No.	State	No. of Community/ Institutional Biogas plants completed upto February, 1985.
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1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh		6
2. Assam		1
3. Bihar		6
4. Delhi		1
5. Gujarat		2
6. Haryana		2
7. Himachal Pradesh		—
8. Karnataka		2
9. Kerala		1
10. Madhya Pradesh		6
11. Maharashtra		5
12. Orissa		1
13. Punjab		3
14. Pondicherry		1
15. Rajasthan		11

1	2	3
16. Tamilnadu		2
17. Uttar Pradesh		15
18. West Bengal		1
Total :		60*

*In Addition, 182 community/institutional biogas plants were under construction in February, 1985.

Undertrials in Jails

2450. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of undertrial prisoners in various jails in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the number more of than one year old undertrial prisoners, out of them; and

(c) the number of those prisoners out of them against whom no charge-sheet has been filed in the court so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). "Prisons" is a State subject. However, available information is given in the attached statement.

(c) "Prisons" and "Police" being State subjects, such information is not compiled on an all India basis.

Statement

Name of State/ Union Territory	Total number of undertrial prisoners in jails	Number of Undertrial/ prisoners in jails for more than 1 year	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2915	105	Figures as on 31.1.85
Assam	2388	191	—do—
Bihar	20414	4290	Figures as on 31.12.82

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	1426	29	Figures as on 31.12.84
Haryana	1259	51	—do—
Himachal Pradesh	98	3	Figures as on 31.1.85
Jammu & Kashmir	423	109	Figures as on 31.12.84
Karnataka	2593	297	Figures as on 31.1.85
Kerala	1393	716	—do—
Madhya Pradesh	9165	753	—do—
Maharashtra	5893	262	—do—
Manipur	313	76	—do—
Meghalaya	244	177	Figures as on 31.12.83
Nagaland	396	97	—do—
Orissa	4098	360	Figures as on 31.12.84
Punjab	6330	180	—do—
Rajasthan	3276	514	—do—
Sikkim	29	2	Figures as on 31.12.84
Tamil Nadu	1336	26	Figures as on 31.12.84
Tripura	152	10	—do—
Uttar Pradesh	18500	1188	Figures as on 30.6.84
West Bengal	13694	324	Figures as on 30.1.85
A & N Islands	38	—	Figures as on 31.1.85
Arunachal Pradesh	—No jail—		
Chandigarh	120	22	Figures as on 31.12.84
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	1	—do—
Delhi	1890	296	—do—
Goa, Daman & Diu	48	2	—do—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—do—
Mizoram	205	84	—do—
Pondicherry	57	—	—do—

[English]

Development of Electronic Telephone Switching Technology

2451. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether preparatory work for the major national project on the development of electronic telephone switching technology is over and the team of experts is confident that an indigenous switching system will be available in three years;

(b) if so, the main points of the experts' comments on new technology;

(c) the time by which the work on the new system will start;

(d) time by which this system is likely to be completed and made operative; and

(e) the total expenditure involved for the new system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the experts, the new technology will satisfy following main points :—

- (i) It will cater for the special needs of Indian Tele-communication Network in respect of Traffic, Environment and Technical skills.
- (ii) It will be modular and flexible to cater for rapid growth and smooth integration in existing telecom network.
- (iii) It will provide for phased introduction of telematic services like Data, Fascimile, Video conferencing, etc.
- (iv) It will enable indigenous development of manufacturing and sophisticated technological skills.
- (v) It will enhance self-reliance in switching equipment and increase

the potential for its export to other developing countries.

(c) Work on the new system has commenced from August, 1984.

(d) The trial system is expected to be ready by Mid 1987.

(e) Estimated cost of the development of the new system is Rs. 35 crores.

Medals and Certificates to the Staff of Air India

2452. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances under which the commendation certificates and medals to be given to Air India's staff for their contribution towards the success of Asiad Games were found lost;

(b) disciplinary action has been or is being taken against erring officials for this lapse; and

(c) whether these commendation certificates and medals have since been issued to the Air-India's officers and staff concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Air India had received 50 medals and 100 certificates from the Special Organising Committee of the IX Asian Games for distribution among its officers and staff in recognition of the services rendered by them in connection with the Asian Games. These medals and certificates were found missing from the corporate office of Air India at Bombay.

(b) Air India is taking disciplinary action against an employee from whom some of these medals were recovered.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Central Assistance to Tribal Populated States during Seventh Plan

2453. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Special Central

Assistance provided to different States for various sub-plan programmes during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to enhance the amount of Special Central Assistance to some backward and tribal populated States for various sub-plan programmes during the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) the amount of Special Central Assistance likely to be made available to

Madhya Pradesh for the above purpose during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The information is given in the statement annexed.

(b) and (c). The quantum of Special Central Assistance to be provided to the States/U.Ts. during the Seventh Plan period has not yet been finalised.

Statement

Special Central Assistant Released to States/UTs in the Sixth Plan.

(Rs. in lakhs)

States/UTs	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Andhra Pradesh	337.22	383.00	428.41	511.52	589.40
Assam	319.01	367.00	411.00	477.33	539.58
Bihar	973.98	1212.28	1349.28	1566.89	1832.47
Gujarat	568.64	718.26	798.26	908.26	1087.62
Himachal Pradesh	81.22	121.94	140.20	158.27	200.51
Karnataka	17.17	61.00	68.00	77.98	122.61
Kerala	57.00	48.00	56.00	62.51	64.01
Madhya Pradesh	1923.51	2412.86	2677.83	3104.95	3652.52
Maharashtra	544.16	578.67	646.00	758.75	799.33
Manipur	112.05	150.00	171.00	197.09	238.94
Orissa	886.45	1166.42	1344.42	1495.89	1763.19
Rajasthan	516.49	590.79	636.79	722.11	839.30
Sikkim	10.00	22.00	25.00	29.18	37.17
Tamil Nadu	80.87	95.00	105.00	121.88	135.41
Tripura	130.58	142.00	159.00	181.82	199.34
Uttar Pradesh	19.07	14.81	17.81	24.39	26.00
West Bengal	364.08	376.00	421.00	500.08	524.60
A & N Islands	14.00	16.53	40.00	95.00	3.00
Goa, Daman & Diu	12.81	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00
Total	6968.81	8480.53	9500.00	11000.00	12662.00

Rated Capacity of INSAT

2455. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how long now INSAT has been in the geosynchronous orbit and whether it is in good health;

(b) its rated capacity in telecommunication, television transmission, aerial photography, land and geological mapping, and weather forecast;

(c) whether we have been able to fully utilise the capacity; and

(d) how long INSAT will be in orbit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) The INSAT-IB satellite, launched on 30th August 1983, has completed over 19 months in orbit. The performance as well as the general health of the satellite continue to be satisfactory.

(b) The INSAT-IB satellite has twelve transponder channels for the purposes of Fixed Satellite Services (FSS), two high-power transponder channels for the Broadcasting Satellite Services (BSS), a very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR) for meteorology earth observation, and a Data Relay Transponder (DRT) for relay of meteorological, hydrological and oceanographic data from unattended Data Collection Platforms (DCPs). With the sizing of the initial ground segment facilities, transmission techniques and the planned interconnectivities, about 4000 two-way speech circuits or equivalent are to be derived from ten of the twelve FSS transponder channels; two FSS transponder channels have been planned as functional spares. The two high-power BSS transponder channels support TV direct broadcast as well as programme distribution/networking services in addition, a number of other narrow-band services such as Radio Networking, second audio channel for nationally networked TV programmes, etc. also share these high-power BSS transponder channels with TV. The Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR) on

board INSAT-IB is designed to provide half-hourly synoptic observations of weather systems.

(c) The utilisation of INSAT-IB is proceeding generally satisfactorily and full utilisation is expected to be achieved before the end of the current calendar year. At present, all 30 fixed telecommunications earth stations are operating with INSAT-IB and a total of 2033 two-way speech circuits or equivalent have been loaded on the network. In addition, four transportable terminals are available to support short notice demands. Presently, some 65 long-distance routes are in operation using INSAT-IB facilities. Both high-power BSS transponder channels are in use for TV service. Of the existing about 172 TV transmitters in the country, 163 are in the INSAT-IB network. These transponder channels are also supporting a two channel radio networking which, as of 15th March, covered 57 of the 91 intended AIR radio stations; the full five-channel radio networking is scheduled to be operationalised in this month. The second audio channel for the nationally networked programmes, which commenced in March 1985, is also derived from one of the two BSS transponder channels on INSAT-IB. To date, the INSAT-IB VHRR, the meteorological imaging instrument, has been commanded to give about 6000 weather imageries. INSAT weather imageries are being regularly processed at the Meteorological Data Utilisation Centre (MDUC). Data products such as upper wind charts and sea surface temperature charts are being regularly generated. The processed imageries are also being sent in near real-time to about fourteen Secondary Data Utilisation locations in the country. Further, as of 15th March, thirty five Data Collection Platforms (DCPs) have been installed.

(d) The INSAT is an operational system as such, its space-segment is designed to be maintained in operation on a continuing basis. The first-generation INSAT (INSAT-I) satellites have a design life of seven years in orbit. The second-generation INSAT (INSAT-II) satellites are also intended to have a seven year on-orbit life. On the basis of the performance of INSAT-IB in the last 19 months and the correct estimation of propellant

remaining on board, INSAT-IB is estimated to have an useful on-orbit life until late 1989. In mid-1986, the next INSAT-I satellite, INSAT-IC, is slated to join INSAT-IB in orbit to provide an active, on-orbit spare capability and to complete the two-satellite INSAT I space-segment.

Sports Authority of India

2456. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he visited the headquarters of the Sports Authority of India recently; if so, his reaction at the staffing and other matters;

(b) the budget allocated to the Authority; and

(c) the amount it has spent so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) the Minister of State for Youth Affairs and Sports visited the offices of the Sports Authority of India (SAT) and noted its staffing position and other matters.

(b) The budget proposals for SAI for 1985-86 total up to Rs. 550 lakhs,

(c) Since its inception SAI had incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 288 lakhs up to 31st March, 1985.

Assault on Officials of Tihar Jail

2457. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain officials of Tihar Jail were recently assaulted by the Punjab extremists lodged in the jail;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATE RAM DULARE SeNHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At about 5.15 p.m. on 13.3.1985,

2 undertrial prisoners and a National Security Act detenu had assaulted one of the Assistant Superintendents in the District Jail and caused him injuries. An alarm was raised immediately by the jail authorities and the situation was brought under control. Later, the Assistant Superintendent was got medically examined in the Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital.

(c) A case under Sections 186/353/332/506/34 IPC has been registered at Police Station, Janakpuri against the delinquent prisoners. For committing serious jail offences, the 3 accused persons have been awarded punishment of 3 months segregation and stoppage of their interviews for the same duration, under the provisions of Punjab Jail Manual, as applicable to the Union Territory of Delhi. A Close watch is also being maintained over the three prisoners.

Increase of Nuclear Capability of Pakistan

2458. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuous reports, both inside and outside the country, of the steady increase of the nuclear capability of Pakistan;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the extent to which India is dependent on foreign countries for the production of nuclear energy;

(d) the action Government propose to take to increase indigenisation of our country's atomic energy programme; and

(e) whether the programme is time-bound; if so, the tentative time-limit to complete indigenisation of the present phase of atomic energy programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have taken into

account these reports with respect to our Security requirements.

(c) to (e). India is to-day one of the few countries in the world to design, construct and operate nuclear power reactors indigenously. This is a result of consistent efforts to train and develop manpower and technology required for the nuclear power programme.

[Translation]

Power Generation in Atomic Power Plants

2459. SHRI DILEEP SENGH BHURIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of being generated in atomic power plants in the country at present; and

(b) the per unit cost of this power generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) All the five atomic power units in the country are operating at present. The power levels and generation in million units (MU) during March 1985 are as follows :

Unit	Power level as on 2.4.85	Gross generation during March 85
Tarapur Atomic Power Station		
Unit-I	160 MWe	118
Unit-II	160 Mwe	116
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station		
Unit-I	170 MWe	60
Unit-II	200 MWe	104
Madras Atomic Power Station		
Unit-I	210 MWe	40

(b) The prevailing rate of power supply from Tarapur Atomic Power Station is 34.89 p/Kwh. The corresponding rate for Rajasthan Atomic Power Station and Madras Atomic Power Station Unit-I is 35.49 p/Kwh and 42.01 p/Kwh respectively.

[English]

New Tourist Centres in Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh

2460. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government provided any assistance during the last three years for opening new tourist centres and developing places of tourists importance in the hill-areas of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the places so developed and centres opened; and

(c) the provision for central assistance 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The Department in consultation with State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have identified three Travel Circuits comprising 25 centres in Uttar Pradesh and 22 centres in Himachal Pradesh for phased development through the combined resources of Central, State and the private sectors.

During the last three years the Department has taken up the following schemes in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh :—

UTTAR PRADESH :

(i) Purchase of Trekking Equipment and yacht sails.

(ii) Construction of a restaurant and cottages at Auli.

HIMACHAL PRADESH :

Winter Ski courses at Narkanda by Indian Institute of Skiing and Mountaineering.

(c) Schemes for the year 1985-86 would be finalised in consultation with the State Government.

Revenue Earned from Tourism

2461. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of increase in the revenue earned from Tourism during the last three years with year-wise break-up; and

(b) the target for each year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) As per the estimates released by the Reserve Bank of India, the foreign exchange earnings from tourism during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 and the percentage changes over the previous years are as given below :

Year	Rs. crores	% Change over previous year
1980-81	1166.3	26.8
1981-82	1063.9	(—) 8.8
1982-83	1130.6	6.3

(b) Targets are fixed in terms of tourist arrivals and not in terms of revenue earned. The growth target of tourist arrivals during Sixth Plan period was 15% par annum.

Declaring Kerala a Backward State

2462. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala has not been considered to be a backward State;

(b) whether this has resulted in Kerala losing certain concessions enjoyed by backward States; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to declare Kerala as backward State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Kerala has not been considered to be a backward State in the

sense of its having a per capita income below the national average for being eligible during the Sixth Plan period for a share in the 20% of the Central assistance set apart under the modified Gadgil formula for States having a per capita income below the national average.

(b) There is no other concession enjoyed by backward States in the matter of allocation of Central assistance for State Plans.

(c) This would depend on the per capita income of Kerala vis-a-vis the national average.

Plans to Encourage Domestic Tourism

2463. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive plan has been drawn up for encouraging domestic tourism in the country;

(b) whether the existing facilities for domestic tourists are adequate; and

(c) if not, the measures being contemplated to encourage domestic tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(b) to (c). Promotion of domestic tourism is a major constituent of the Department's approach in the Seventh Five Year Plan. With this end in view, Department has suggested formulation of schemes under various heads such as trekking and mountaineering, beach holidays, wild life tourism, and construction of cheap hotels at places of tourist interest. Concrete projects will be finalised in consultation with the State Governments. Also, the Department is co-ordinating the efforts of the State Tourism Development Corporations of various States and Union Territories to provide package tours for domestic tourists to visit various parts of the country. The development of facilities for domestic tourists is a continuous process in which the Central Government, the State Governments and the private sectors play their respective roles in co-ordination.

In 1978 the Department got registered the Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, an autonomous society to construct/establish new dharamshalas/sarais/musafir-khanas etc. at various places of pilgrimage interest. The Society receives grants from the Government as well as donation from individuals/institutions. The Department of Tourism has released Rs. 40 lakhs as grant-in-aid to Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti during the 6th Plan period.

The Samiti has commissioned to dharamshalas and construction work at five other dharamshalas is under progress. Construction at 10 more locations is likely to be taken by the Samiti during the next few years.

The Department is also considering a scheme for construction of Yatri Niwases for budget tourist at places of tourist interest during the Seventh Plan. The details will be worked out in consultation with the State Governments.

Foreign Assistance for Nuclear Plants

2464. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign country has offered their assistance to establish nuclear plants in India;

(b) if so, the names of such countries and whether the Government of India has accepted their offer; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). India is making her own reactors but will always consider offers consistent with her own capabilities and programmes.

Train Dacoities during 1984

2465. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of reported train

dacoities in the country that took place during the year 1948;

(b) whether the train dacoities are increasing, according to the figures of the corresponding period during 1983;

(c) whether any arrest has been made during the year 1984 and number of dacoity cases solved during the year; and

(d) the steps envisaged by Government to ensure protection to the passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). The State Government and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences. The available information relation to train dacoities/robberies reported during the years 1933 & 1984 is given in the Statement attached. No data in regard to number of arrests made during the year 1984 and the number of dacoity cases solved during 1984 is compiled on all India basis.

2. The Railways are taking following measures to prevent incidents of crimes on the Railways :—

1. The drivers of the trains have been directed to sound the distress whistle if the train is brought to a sudden unscheduled halt so that the escort party is put on the alert.

2. Coach attendants have been instructed to remain vigilant and prevent entry of unauthorised passengers into reserved compartments.

3. The Research, Design and Standards Organisation of the Railways has been advised to suggest improvement in the locking arrangements of sliding doors of compartments, improvement in the vestibules to prevent unauthorised entry and provision of better lighting facilities in and outside the compartments.

3. The following measures have been

taken for the safety of passengers and their belongings.

1. Night passengers/Mail/Express trains are escorted by armed police.

2. Plain clothes staff has been deputed to watch suspicious persons.

3. At way side railway station where there is no Thana or Out-Post, District Police Staff have been

directed to remain present at Railway Station at train timings to watch the suspicious persons.

4. History sheets of active criminals are being opened.

5. Police escort parties have been directed to detrain at every stoppage, where train stops and take a round of the train and watch suspicious persons.

Statement

State-wise incidents of Dacoities/Robberies in running trains reported during the years 1983 & 1984.

Name of the State	1983			1984		
	Dacoity	Robbery	Total	Dacoity	Robbery	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1	2	3	1	2	3
Assam	6	16	22	3	16	19
Bihar	43	37	80	45	37	82
Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1
Gujarat	1	6	7	Nil	4	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Haryana	Nil	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
J & K	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	4	5
Karnataka	2	1	3	2	1	3
M.P.	4	14	18	4	16	20
Maharashtra	12	38	50	9	39	48
Orissa	5	5	10	2	6	8
Punjab	1	4	5	Nil	6	6
Rajasthan	4	5	9	2	8	10
Tamil Nadu	Nil	2	2	1	2	3
U.P.	15	51	66	22	55	77
W. Bengal	15	36	51	30	30	60
H.P.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	109	219	328	122	227	349

Light and Sound Programme in Konark

2466. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places of Tourist Interest where Sound and Light Programmes are conducted;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to start Sound and Light Programme at New places; and

(c) if so, whether Konark in Orissa will also be included in the said programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) The places of tourist interest where Sound and Light Programmes have been introduced are as under :—

- (i) Red Fort, Delhi
- (ii) Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad
- (iii) Shalimar Garden, Srinagar.
- (iv) Teen Murti House, New Delhi.

(b) Work on Sound and Light Show at Buxar (Bihar) is under progress.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Construction of a Composite Stadium in West Bengal

2467. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Government of West Bengal is constructing a most modern composite stadium at Salt Lake;

(b) whether Government have also received any representation from Government of West Bengal seeking financial assistance for constructing the stadium;

(c) if so, the steps taken to help the construction of the stadium;

(d) if not, whether the Government

would render all help, financial and otherwise to complete that stadium; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHNDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e). Government is aware that a modern composite stadium is being constructed by the Government of West Bengal at Salt Lake City. The last representation was received in the Department from the Government of West Bengal in 1983 for financial assistance to complete the above stadium. The State Government was informed in December, 1983, that such financial assistance as was permissible under the pattern approved for the purpose was, also, admissible for the stadium. However, due to constraint of resources, it was not possible for the Central Government to grant financial assistance of the magnitude required to complete the stadium. The budgetary constraints continue.

Salt Lake Electronics Project in West Bengal

2468. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has directed the Department of Electronics to clear all pending proposals for Electronics industrial licences for this purpose;

(b) if so, how many such proposals have since been cleared by the Department;

(c) names of the sites where such units are going to be installed;

(d) capital investment involved in these projects with State-wise details;

(e) whether the Salt Lake Electronics Project of West Bengal also come under this directive;

(f) whether the said project has since been cleared by the Department;

(g) if so, when; and

(h) if not, the reasons for that in details ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (h). Do not arise.

Repercussions on India Due to Sri Lankan Ethnic Strife

2469. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether leader of the Indian delegation has told the U.N. Human Rights Commission which met in Geneva during the month of March that it cannot remain detached in relation to the ethnic strife in Sri Lanka because this has repercussions on India and has most severe social, political and economic burdens;

(b) if so, the reaction of the U.N. Human Rights Commission on this issue; and

(c) the steps Union Government propose or taken so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The U.N. Human Rights Commission has been discussing the human rights situation in Sri Lanka following ethnic violence in that country.

We have conveyed to the Sri Lankan Government that India's offer of good offices, if required will be available to facilitate a political solution to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka.

Meal Allowance to Pilots and other Cabin Crew Members of Indian Airlines

2470. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any distinction of 'meal allowance' between the pilots and other cabin crew members of the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the existing practice in Air India and other major International Airlines in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pilots of the Indian Airlines stay in hotels of higher rating as compared to the cabin crew and are entitled, commensurate with their status to a higher meal allowance than the cabin crew.

(c) Air India pilots are also entitled to higher meal allowance than Cabin Crew members. The position obtaining in other International Airlines, however, is not known.

Development Among Developing Countries for South-South Co-operation

2471. **SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made or development taken place in the developing countries towards greater South-South Cooperation;

(b) the specific role to be played by Indian in rail industry and agricultural field for the other countries in South; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir. Considerable progress has been made towards greater South-South co-operation at the bilateral as well as multilateral levels.

(b) and (c). India has been closely associated with efforts towards greater cooperation among developing countries in these fields. At the multilateral level India is actively participating in the implementation of the Nonaligned Action Programme as well as the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77. These activities cover a large number of sectors including industry and agriculture. As Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement

India is also responsible for follow-up action on the Nonaligned Action Programme and for its coordination with activities under the Caracas Programme of Action in cooperation with the Chairman of the Group of 77.

At the bilateral level India has extended technical assistance in these sectors to many developing countries, particularly in Africa and Asia. We have set up more than 200 joint ventures in various developing countries. We have also undertaken rail construction work in countries like Iraq, Algeria, etc. Recently, we have donated 100,000 tonnes of wheat to African countries south of Sahara affected by severe drought and famine. We are also assisting these countries in increasing their food production.

Development of Paramilitary Forces in West Bengal

2472. SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DAS

Statement

Deployment of para-military forces in West Bengal during the period from March 1981 to February, 1985

(1) CRPF :

Month & Year	No. of coys deployed on semi-permanent basis on law & order duties including statis guard duties	No. of coys deployed on law & order duties including static guard duties on temporary basis	No. of coys deployed on Law & order duties connected with Assembly/ Lok Sabha elections
1	2	3	4
March 1981	9	—	—
April 1981	10	—	—
May 1981	10	—	—
June 1981	10	—	—
July 1981	10	—	—
August 1981	12	—	—
September 1981	12	—	—

MUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of CRP Battalions sought by West Bengal Government during 1981-82 to 1984-85 (yearly break-up)

(b) whether any other para-military forces like BSF etc. was sought by the West Bengal Government to deal with the law and order situation; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal have made requests from time to time for deployment of paramilitary forces. In accordance with the requests, the number of coys of para-military forces provided Government of West Bengal during the period from March 1981 to February 1985 is given in the statement attached.

1	2	3	4
October 1981	12	—	—
November 1981	12	—	—
December 1981	12	—	—
January 1982	12	—	—
February 1982	12	—	—
March 1982	10	—	—
April 1982	10	—	—
May 1982	10	—	50 (Assembly elections)
June 1982	10	—	—
July 1982	10	—	—
August 1982	10	—	—
September 1982	9	—	—
October 1982	10	—	—
November 1982	10	—	—
December 1982	8	—	—
January 1983	8	—	—
February 1983	8	—	—
March 1983	8	—	—
April 1983	8	—	—
May 1983	8	—	—
June 1983	8	—	—
July 1983	8	—	—
August 1983	8	—	—
September 1983	10	—	—
October 1983	8	—	—
November 1983	8	—	—
December 1983	8	5	—

1	2	3	4
January 1984	8	5	—
February 1984	8	—	—
March 1984	9	—	—
April 1984	9	—	—
May 1984	8	—	—
June 1984	9	—	—
July 1984	10	—	—
August 1984	10	—	—
September 1984	10	—	—
October 1984	10	—	—
November 1984	10	—	—
December 1984	10	—	14 (Lok Sabha elections)
January 1985	10	—	—
February	8	—	—

**Annual Plan Allocation for West Bengal
under Fifth and Sixth Plan**

2473. SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DAS
MUNSI : Will the Minister of PLANNING
be pleased to state :

(a) the actual annual plan allocations
under Fifth and Sixth Plan period for
Wes. Bengal since 1977 to 31st March,
1985 (year-wise);

(b) the actual expenses of the allocation
and actual amount of money that was
lapsed every year since 1977 to 1984-85
for not having been able to spend the plan
allocation in West Bengal;

(c) whether it has adversely affected
the developmental growth of West Bengal
in Agriculture, Industry, Dairy Develop-
ment and Power Generation Programme;
and

(d) if so, the details therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R.
NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The infor-
mation is contained in Statement-I
attached.

(c) and (d). Soortfall in Plan expendi-
ture is one of the factors affecting physical
achievements. Physical achievements in a
few areas as compared to the Sixth Plan
targets are given in Statement-II which is
attached.

Statement—I*Outlay/expenditure under Annual Plans 1977-85 (West Bengal)*

(Rs. crores)

	Approved outlay	Expenditure	Variation over col. 2
Fifth Five Year Plan			
1977-78	316.42	303.65	(—) 12.77
1978-79	371.40	368.49	(—) 2.91
1979-80	450.00	383.21	(—) 66.79
Sixth Five Year Plan			
1980-81	575.10	449.20	(—) 125.90
1981-82	638.00	454.33	(—) 183.67
1982-83	490.00	470.55	(—) 19.45
1983-84	540.00	506.94	(—) 33.06
1984-85	(Plan could not be finalised due to large gap between the outlay asked for by the State and available resources).		

Statement—II*Shortfalls in physical achievements in a few areas during the Sixth Plan in West Bengal*

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan	
		Target	Likely achievement
Agriculture			
Food production	000 tonnes	12000	9030
Sugarcane (Cane)	„	2600	800
Jute & Mesta	„	4500	4300
Power			
Addition installed to capacity	MW	1368	898
Shortfall is as under			
(i) Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	„	630	210
(ii) Rammam HEP	„	50	Nil
Energisation of Pump-sets	Nos.	77145	17656
Industry			
Small Scale Industries			
Industrial Estates/Area No. of Units	Nos.	1620	1040

Activities in Space

2474. **SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take in furthering the activities in Space; and

(b) when will India be able to do its entire space activities on its own ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The steps being taken to further the activities in Space are those which are contained in the Space Profile for the decade 1980-90. The major objectives of the Space Programme for the decade 1980-90 as approved by Government are :

- (i) to develop an Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) Satellite for the effective utilisation of remote sensing technology and promote the establishment of a national resources survey and management system;
- (ii) to improve the capabilities of the SLV-3 Launch Vehicle, develop its variants for enhanced payloads and to conduct their launches. A concomitant of this is the development of launch vehicles capable of placing remote sensing satellites in polar sunsynchronous missions from ranges within the country;
- (iii) to acquire launch capability of geosynchronous missions in communications, meteorology and other space applications for national needs;
- (iv) to enhance the capabilities and utilisation of the ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Telecommand Network (ISTRAC) as well as the national test and launching ranges;
- (v) to accelerate the indigenisation of the spacecraft of the INSAT (Indian National Satellite) System,

so as to replace the imported first generation space segment by Indian built satellites; and

(vi) to strengthen and develop industrial infrastructure in the country for taking up space-related tasks.

(b) The Indian Space Programme is directed towards the goal of self-reliant use of space technology for national development, its main thrusts being (i) satellite communication for various national uses; (ii) satellite remote sensing for resources survey and management, environmental monitoring and meteorological services and (iii) development and operationalisation of indigenous satellites and launch vehicles for providing these space services. The above goal is expected to be achieved with the accomplishment of the projects and programmes included in the Space Profile for 1980-90. However, there would be elements where import of material, equipments, etc., cannot be totally avoided.

Effect of Mathura Refinery on Taj Mahal

2475. **SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :** Will the Minister of **CULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) what is the condition of Taj Mahal, Agra at present;

(b) whether on account of Mathura Refinery the condition of the beautiful monument has started decaying; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to save this World's greatest monument ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) Taj Mahal is in a good state of preservation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Archaeological Survey of India is continuously monitoring the air pollution and for this purpose has set up sensitive monitoring instruments to measure the ambient air and a field laboratory to analyse particulate matter. Specific steps like closing down the two thermal

plants, replacing steam locomotives with diesel engines in the Railway marshalling yard etc. have been undertaken by the concerned agencies. Besides, a green belt is being developed between Mathura and Agra. An Export Committee has also been constituted in June, 1984 to go into all aspects such as structural preservation, chemical conservation and aesthetic and tourist requirements of Taj Mahal and to recommend measures to keep it in a good state of preservation.

**Air India Flights for Haj Pilgrimage
from Bombay, Delhi, Madras and
Trivandrum**

2476. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flights chartered every year for Haj pilgrimage through Air India from Bombay and Delhi to Mecca;

(b) whether Government are thinking of chartering flights from Madras and Trivandrum for the convenience of local pilgrims; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The number of flights charter operated during the last six years for Haj pilgrimage by Air India from Bombay/Delhi to Jeddah is as under :

Year	No. of flights
1979	14
1980	21
1981	19
1982	28
1983	29
1984	53

(b) Due to operational constraints, Air India have presently no plan to operate flights either from Madras or Trivandrum for the 1985 Haj season.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of Five Star Hotels

2477. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of five star hotels which have so far been constructed and are to be constructed in the Seventh Five Year Plan, detailing the purpose thereof; and

(b) the amount so far invested and to be invested in the construction of the remaining five star hotels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) There are at present 53 functioning hotels in the 5-star (including 5-star Deluxe) category on the approved list of the Government. The number of hotels approved for construction in this category so far is 22. There hotels have been approved from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Amount Invested for Removal of Poverty
in the Country**

2478. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount so far invested for alleviation of poverty from the country;

(b) to what extent the poverty has so far been removed from the rural areas in the country; and

(c) the amount to be invested further in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) (a) The major poverty alleviation programmes in the Sixth Plan were; Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). The Sixth Plan

investments under these programmes were : Rs. 1463.79 crores (upto December 1984) under IRDP; Rs. 1649.54 crores (upto January, 1985) under NREP; and Rs. 292.90 crores under RLEGP (upto January, 1985).

(b) The estimates of people living below the poverty line are based on the Household Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). According to the Survey for '77-78, the number of persons below the poverty line in rural areas were estimated at 252.8 million. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, a number of poverty alleviation programmes were implemented. The latest Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure was conducted in 1983. After the results of the Survey become available, the estimates of the extent to which the poverty has been removed in rural areas will be worked out.

(c) The Seventh Plan is still to be finalised.

Location of Atomic Power Plant in Punjab

2479. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to locate Atomic Power Plant in Punjab; and

(b) if so, when the plant is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). A final decision with regard to various sites for location of future atomic power plants in the Northern Electricity Region, of which Punjab forms a constituent part, is yet to be taken.

Stepping up of Computers System Production

2480. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to step up computer systems production

from the present level of 2000 systems per annum to 10,000 systems by the end of 1985-86; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) No specific target has been laid down for production of computers by the end of 1985-86. However, the indicative targets have been fixed for the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. 1989-90.

(b) Does not arise.

Master Plan for Development of Tourism in Orissa

2481. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Master Plan has been prepared in Orissa for the development of tourism;

(b) if so, the amount advanced so far by the Union Government for implementing the Master Plan; and

(c) the financial provisions made for implementing that Plan in the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (c). A Master Plan for Konarak has been prepared. Master Plans in respect of Udaigiri-Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri and Chilka Lake are under preparation by the Town & Country Planning Organisation. In Konarak, the Department has undertaken the construction of a toilet block at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.49 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs. 2.61 lakhs has already been released to the State Government. Schemes for Udaigiri-Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri and Chilka Lake will be taken up only after the master plans have been finalised and notified by the State Government.

Scheme to Utilise Watstland for Energy Sources

2482. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has approved the Scheme submitted by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources to utilise wasteland for energy sources;

(b) if so, the details of financial allocation made for that scheme; and

(c) when the above scheme is expected to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). The Plan proposals of DNES contain a component for energy plantations on wasteland. However, the Seventh Plan allocations for the DNES have not yet been finalised. For demonstration projects of energy plantations, an allocation of Rs. 2 crores has been made in the Annual Plan Budget of DNES for 1985-85. Energy Plantations will be taken up within the available funds during the current year.

USA Activities in Indian Ocean

2483. SHRI C.P. THAKUR :
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN
MOHANTY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the installation of powerful transmitters in Lanka by U.S.A., the U.S.A. has increased its activity in Indian Ocean; and

(b) the steps India is going to undertake against this sophisticated systems which will keep an eye on our all defence preparedness ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) According to information available

the powerful transmitters proposed to be installed in Sri Lanka are part of the short wave relay station of the Voice of America.

(b) Government are keeping a careful watch on all developments in the area that may have a bearing on India's security environment.

"Pollution due to Cement Industry in Chittorgarh; Rajasthan"

2484. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the cement industry is the second biggest cause responsible for pollution in the country;

(b) the area of land in hectares damaged in Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan due to pollution by cement industry; and

(c) the steps being taken by cement industry to check pollution and the other steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Land Use Study made around Birla Cement Works, Chittorgarh indicates that there has been no damage to the agricultural land.

(c) According to the Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board, the Birla & J.K. Cement Works have already installed pollution control equipment and have also appointed consultants to achieve the prescribed standards for emission.

[Translation]

Danger due to Military Bases in Indian Ocean

2485. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a grave danger has been

posed from the gulf countries on account of the setting up of military bases in Indian Ocean and the opening of electronic spying centre in Pakistan;

(b) the steps being taken by India to safeguard against these dangers; and

(c) whether any agreement has been reached with the Soviet Union to face these dangers jointly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Government have repeatedly made known their view that great power military presence in the Indian Ocean threatens the security of the littoral states. Provision of any military facilities to the great powers in the Indian Ocean, including the Gulf, would therefore be a matter of concern to the Government.

Government have, on several occasions, also made known their concern regarding induction of sophisticated weaponry into Pakistan including the so-called 'Hawkeye' Early Warning Airborne defence system.

(b) Government are monitoring with utmost vigil all development having a bearing on the country's security.

(c) No, Sir.

[English]

Setting up of Atomic Energy Regulation Authority

2486. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Atomic Energy Regulation Authority has been set up to regulate the safeguard aspects of atomic energy activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Atomic Energy Regulatory Board has been established in 1983 to carry out regulatory and safety functions envisaged under the Atomic Energy Act 1962 lay down safety standards and frame rules and regulations and to ensure compliance with safety codes and standards during the design construction and operation of nuclear facilities. The Board is Chaired Dr. A.K. De.

[Translation]

Tamil Speaking Refugees from Sri Lanka

2487. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Tamil speaking refugees who came to India from Sri Lanka during the last one year;

(b) whether they have come to India with proper Visas and whether they have not gone back even after the expiry of their visas; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government to ensure their repatriation to Sri Lanka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The number of Tamil speaking refugees who came to India from July, 1983 till end of March, 1985 is over 85,000.

(b) A large number of the refugees have come to India without visas. Visas of those who came with travel documents have, on expiry, been extended for a short term.

(c) The Government have repeatedly impressed upon the Sri Lankan authorities the necessity of creating conditions which would enable the refugees to return to their homes in safety and dignity.

[English]

"Protocol on Environment With France"

2488. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has a protocol on Environment with France;

(b) whether the French system of setting up and running River Basin Authorities is being studied for implementation in India; and

(c) how does the French method vary from the Ganga Valley Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Although the French Government have offered to share their experience, the concept of French River Basin Authorities, does not appear to be appropriate to Indian conditions in the present context.

(b) The Central Ganga Authority has been set up with the specific task of overseeing the implementation of an Action Plan to prevent pollution of the Ganga, while the river basin authorities in France have a larger mandate of overseeing different aspects of river basin management.

Issue of Instructions Regarding Rotation of Assistants/Desk Officers/under Secretaries

2489. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the wake of the PM's drive or ensure a clean administration and prompt disposal of papers, his Ministry has issued any departmental instructions to the various Ministries and Departments dealing with the public viz., the Ministries of Commerce, Industry, Finance, Petroleum & Chemical and Fertilizers etc. for rotation of Assistants/Desk Officers/Under Secretaries and above who had been working on vulnerable seats for the last more than 3 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The instructions are applicable to all the categories of Government servants.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

[Translation]

Amount Spent on the Construction of Simla Airport

2490. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) The amount spent by Government on the construction of Simla Airport during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the amount Government propose to spend on the entire scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) The Union Government has not incurred any expenditure on the construction of Simla airport during the last three years.

(b) It is estimated that expenditure of Rs. 4.72 crores on the balance of earth work and construction of runway and associated pavements, terminal building etc. will be required to be incurred to make the proposed aerodrome fit for operations. Subject to the project being sanctioned by the competent authority, this expenditure is proposed to be met by the Central Government.

[English]

Killing of Protestors in South Africa

2491. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently there has been killing of peaceful protestors on very mass scale in South Africa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any efforts are being made by Government to take up the matter in UNO against such killings in South Africa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN)

(a) and (b). According to reports, on 21st

March, the 25th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre, the South African police fired at peaceful crowd of about 4000 people in Cape Province who were protesting against apartheid. Nineteen people were reported to have been killed in the firing. Earlier, in the middle of February 1985, several black people lost their lives in police firings and other clashes while protesting against forced evictions from a colony in Cross Roads near Capetown.

(c) and (d). Even before the killings of 21st March, India, on behalf of the Non-aligned countries, tabled a resolution at the UN Security Council on March 10, 1985, condemning the wanton killing of peaceful protestors, and asking the Council to make the South African Government drop the "high treason" charges against 16 leaders of the United Democratic Front and other organisations opposed to apartheid. The resolution also called for unconditional release of these and other political prisoners and detainees in South Africa. This resolution was passed unanimously on March 12, with all 15 Security Council members voting for it.

India was a prominent participant in the special meetings held under the auspices of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre. The meetings demanded that the racist regime give up the apartheid policy and also appealed to the countries which collaborated with the racist regime to end such collaboration.

"Air Pollution in The Capital"

2492. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 7th March 1985 wherein it has been stated that a study conducted by the pollution Board has revealed that considerable air Pollution has been increased in the capital due to 55,000

Industrial Units and seven lakh mobile vehicles;

(b) if so, whether the Central Board for prevention and Control of Water Pollution has also recommended some measures to minimise the pollution in the capital; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in regard thereto and to check pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) The press report has come to the knowledge of the Government. However studies of the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution do not reveal that air pollution has increased in the Capital due to 55,000 Industrial Units & 7 lakhs mobile vehicles. The estimated figures have not originated from the Central Board.

(b) Yes, Sir;

(c) As 82% of industrial pollution is contributed by 3 Power Stations, 4% by two Chemical Plants and 14% by 400 Industrial Units, the steps taken are as follows :—

(i) Directives were given to two Thermal Power Stations to retrofit flyash arresting devices.

(ii) Directive was given to Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking to close down the Rajghat Power Station. To facilitate closure of this power Station, clearance from environmental angle has been given to build 2x67.5 Megawatt capacity pulverized Coal Power Plant alongwith stipulations for control of fly-ash and utilisation of ash in the new plant.

(iii) One Chemical Plant was directed to shift from single conversion, single absorption process of Sulphuric Acid Manufacture to that of double conversion double absorption process.

(iv) Another Chemical Unit has been directed to practice better house keeping conditions.

(v) The Central Board through Chemical Engineering department of I.I.T, Delhi, developed an improved furnace Model for demonstration. Commercialization of the design is being explored.

(vi) Delhi Administration has been asked to amend the relevant Rules under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 to incorporate emission standards (for immediate future) for compliance by December, 1985.

Conversion of Scheduled Castes and Adivasis in North East by Christian Missions

2493. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in Nav Bharat Times dated 1 March, 1985 wherein it has been stated that a number of Christian Missions from European countries, U.K. and China, have come to India during the last three months;

(b) whether Government are aware that these missions are making propaganda against Hindu Dharam, Gandhivad and converting Scheduled Castes and Adivasis in North Eastern Sector of India ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir. (The news item appeared in the Nav Bharat Times dated 10th March, 1985)

(b) and (c). No specific reports of this nature have been received. The authorities concerned keep vigilance in the matter.

Tourists Arrival in J. & K.

2494. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government

has been drawn to the press reports appeared in the Hindustan Times of 10 March, 1985 where-in it has been stated that the sudden spurt in the activities of pro-Pak Organisation in Jammu and Kashmir has been causing a great concern and has affected the on coming tourists season;

(b) the action Government have taken to meet the situation; and

(c) whether it has affected the State economy which is already under strain due to poor tourists arrival during the last 2 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The set-back to the tourist trade in Jammu & Kashmir State during the past two years on account of disturbed law and order affected the State's economy. To assess the distress caused to the various segments of the tourism industry a central team of officers constituted by the Planning Commission visited Jammu & Kashmir in October 1984.

In order to counter the adverse publicity in the foreign media, the Department of Tourism launched a campaign, through its overseas offices, to publicise the return of normalcy, in Kashmir. Some of the special efforts taken to promote tourism exclusively in Jammu & Kashmir include the following :

(i) Jammu & Kashmir is now being marketed not only as a holiday resort, but also as an ideal centre for conventions and conferences.

(ii) Winter group discount fares of 30 per cent have been offered by Indian Airlines on round trip fares in the Delhi-Srinagar-Delhi sector for groups 4 of or more passengers. This is valid from 1st November to 31st March. The discount is also available to tourists availing of the "Gulmarg Winter Package".

(iii) A special package tour of seven

days in Kashmir including 3 days skiing at Gulmarg for Rs. 1400/- has been introduced by the J & K Tourism Development Corporation and

- (iv) Increasing the number of I.A. flights between Delhi and Srinagar, and introducing a flight between Srinagar and Bombay.

Promotion of Tourism in Orissa

2495. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite the fact that Orissa is richly endowed with tourist potential manifested in her fascinating beaches, ancient monuments of great architectural splendour, luxuriant forest rich in wild life, and famous places of pilgrimage, its development is very poor;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to promote tourism in Orissa both at the national and international spheres;

(c) the number of tourist offices, and tourist counters functioning in Orissa;

(d) whether there is any proposal to open more tourist offices and tourist counters in Orissa; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(c) and (d). The development and promotion of tourist infrastructural facilities is a continuous process. In view of the rich tourist potential of Orissa, the Department in consultation with the State Government have identified two Travel Circuits covering 20 centres in the State for phased development through the combined resources of Central, State and the private sectors. In the 6th Plan the Department had taken up the following schemes which are under various stages of implementation :

- (i) Master Plan of Konark;
- (ii) Master Plans of Chilka Lake and Udaygiri-Lalitgiri-Ratnagiri;

(iii) Development of Lion Safari at Nandan Kanan;

(iv) Forest Lodge at Simlipal;

(v) Toilet Block at Konark;

(vi) Provision of boats at Chilka Lake;

(vii) Floodlighting at Khandagiri-Udaygiri;

(viii) Construction of a Yatrika at Puri through the Bhartiya Avas Vikas Samiti, a registered society;

(ix) Expansion of Hotel Kalinga Ashok Bhubneswar by ITDC;

(x) Construction of a joint venture hotel at Puri by IDTC in collaboration with Orissa Tourism Development Corporation;

(xi) Opening of a Government of India Tourist Office at Bhubneswar.

(c) to (e). The State Government has 16 Tourist Offices in different parts of Orissa in addition to one each in Delhi and Calcutta and 15 Tourist Counters at various railway stations/airport in the State. The Department, however, has no proposal for opening any Tourist Offices or Counters in the State, in addition to the office at Bhubneswar.

Promotion of SIs to List 'F' (Executive) by Delhi Police

2496. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 497 on 25th July, 1984 regarding promotion of S. Is to List 'F' (Executive) by Delhi Police and state :

(a) the number of candidates promoted as Inspector so far from List 'F' and the number of those belonging to SC/ST communities;

(b) whether provisions of reservation in promotion and those of 40 Point Roster have been implemented;

(c) if so, number of SC/ST Sub-Inspectors promoted as Inspectors from the said List 'F' and the extent upto which backlog has been filled;

(d) if not, the reasons for violation of the above provisions and for not filling the backlog; and

(e) the eligibility criteria and the normal as well as extended zone of consideration adopted at the time of drawing the said List 'F' on the basis of written examination and interview ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) 60 candidates have so far been promoted including 9 Scheduled Caste and 5 Scheduled Tribe candidates.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). 9 Constables belonging to Scheduled Caste category and 5 constables for Scheduled Tribe Category have been promoted. There is no backlog in the Scheduled Caste category. However, the backlog in the Scheduled Tribe category could not be filled up as the required number of the candidates could not qualify the test.

(e) Confirmed Sub-Inspectors (Executive) with 6 years service were eligible as per Rules 17 of the Delhi Police (promotion) & Confirmation) Rules 1980.

Tribal Culture

2497. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any special step to protect the culture of tribals in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

(c) whether Government will issue directive to State Governments to protect the culture of tribals in India; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The Department of Culture operates schemes of financial assistance to voluntary

organisations and museums. In the operation of these schemes, preference is given to projects related to tribal art forms and culture and their preservation.

2. The three National Akademies, namely Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi and Sahitya Akademi which are fully funded by the Central Govt. have also schemes to preserve and protect tribal culture.

3. The Sangeet Natak Akademi has done extensive work in tribal belts in augmenting the tribal art forms in the shape of audio-recording, video recording and 60 mm movie films. Under the scheme of "Development of Tribal Culture", tribal festivals in different parts of the country are funded. The Akademi has organised through respective state akademies, festival of tribal music in Himachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Sikkim and Manipur. The Akademi has a collection of large number of musical instruments, masks and artifacts numbering over 600. The Akademi also provides financial assistance to voluntary organisations for promoting tribal art and culture.

4. The Lalit Kala Akademi is conducting a survey of folk art for documentation of folk art including tape recording and photographs and collection of specimens.

5. The Sahitya Akademi also has a programme to publish a collection of tribal tales and songs of Orissa and in Kannada.

6. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, under the Ministry of Education is also engaged in promoting and development of tribal and other border languages with a view to helping their use in school education and adult education. Financial assistance is also provided by the Ministry of Education to voluntary organisations for promotion of Indian languages including tribal languages.

(c) and (d). Although the Central Govt. cannot issue directions it shall be endeavour to persuade the State Governments on the need for protection of various forms of tribal arts and making suitable provisions while formulating their plan schemes.

Casual Labourers in the Ministry and its Offices

2498. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of casual labourers in his Ministry and its offices/departments/subordinate offices/attached offices who have been made regular during the last three years, office-wise and year-wise :

(b) the number of casual workers who have been working for more than two years and have not been made regular and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether his Ministry has formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The number of casual labourers absorbed against regular Group 'D' posts in the Ministry and its offices during last three years are as follows;

(i) Headquarters of the Ministry of External Affairs :

1982 : 5

1983 : 26

1984 : Nil

(ii) External Affairs Hostel :

1982 : Nil

1983 : 5

1984 : Nil

(iii) Other Subordinate/attached Offices :

The requisite information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The number of casual labourers who have been working for more than

two years and have not been absorbed against regular Group 'D' posts are :—

(i) Headquarters of Ministry of External Affairs—61

(ii) External Affairs Hostel—3

(iii) Other Subordinate/Attached Offices—As in (iii) of (a) above.

These casual labourers were engaged after 20th March, 1979, but not through the Employment Exchange.

(c) The Ministry is unable to formulate any time-bound programme for absorption of casual labourers against regular Group 'D' posts since relaxation of the prescribed norms cannot be assumed.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have laid down norms for regularising Casual Labourers working in Government Offices. These are :—

(i) Casual labourers should have been recruited after 20th March, 1979

only through the Employment Exchange ;

(ii) They should have put in 240 days of work in each of the two consecutive years; and

(iii) They should possess other prescribed qualifications regarding age education etc.

The casual labourers have not been absorbed as yet against regular Group 'D' posts since they did not meet the criterion of recruitment through the Employment Exchange.

Sub-Standard Food for Players

2499. SHRI RAM BHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the Indian Express dated 5 March, 1985 under the caption 'Sub-standard food for players' wherein it has been alleged that

about two dozen men and women officials for 300 participants in the National Badminton Championship have expressed their indignation at the poor quality of food served to them by the caterer at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take against those responsible for serving sub-standard food to players and to ensure that good quality food is served to them in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government feel that catering arrangements in the residential wing should be satisfactory. The Sports Authority of India has since introduced a system of sample checking and testing of food, besides taking further measures to ensure cleanliness and hygienic conditions.

Reversion of Deputationists to Parent Offices

2500. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is policy of Government to revert to their parent offices all the deputationists who have completed five years on deputation; and

(b) if so, whether instruction have been issued to all the Ministries and Departments of the Government that all those completing five years on deputation should immediately be reverted to their parent offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) and (b). In the case of officers governed by general deputation orders, the period of deputation shall be subject to a maximum of three years in all cases except for those posts where a longer period of tenure is prescribed. The Administrative Ministries

may grant extension beyond the prescribed limit upto one year after obtaining orders of their Secretary, in cases where such extension is considered necessary in public interest. Extension beyond one year would be with the specific approval of the Department of Personnel and Training.

In 1983, the then Prime Minister had directed that in that all cases of deputation to excadre posts which are governed by the general deputation orders, the tennure rules should be strictly applied. The directions of the then Prime Minister had been communicated to all Ministries/Departments. Subsequently in November, 1984 the present Prime Minister issued another directive for strict adherence to the tenure rules. This directive was communicated by the Cabinet Secretary to all the Secretaries of the Ministries/Departments for taking necessary action to ensure compliance.

Fire-arms as Gifts from Acroad

2501. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : SHRI C.P. THAKUR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a sudden spurt in the arrival of small arms in the country from abroad as gifts;

(b) if so, what is the quantity of such fire-arms arrived in December, 1984, January, 1985 and February, 1985 and the quantity of fire-arms arrived during the whole year (1984); and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c). Import of small firearms, presently, is permissible under (a) the gift scheme and (b) the Baggage Rules. 121 customs clearance permits were issued by the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports till June 1984 for the import of fire arms. Relevant information regarding the number of weapons arrived in the months of December 1984, January 1985 and February 1985 as also for the year 1984 is

being collected from the concerned authorities.

Restriction on arms Production

2502. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to restrict arms production to the public sector only in 1958;

(b) if so, whether there are a number of licenced private gun factories producing thousands of weapons every year.

(c) if so, the details and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have a proposal to wind up or take over all these private arms manufacturing units in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). Governments's policy regarding manufacture of arms and ammunition by private agencies was formulated in the light of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. According to this policy manufacture of arms and ammunition would be a Central Government monopoly. However, the existing units in the private sector which were already licensed for manufacture of arms and ammunition were allowed to continue such manufacture subject to the following conditions;

(i) revolver, pistols and rifle weapons and ammunitions used in such weapons are not to be manufactured;

(ii) the strictest security precautions are observed so as to prevent any diversions of the products of such factories to unauthorised hands;

(iii) the operations of such units should be strictly restricted to the items

already manufactured by them;

(iv) no expansion of their activities through widening the range of their production and/or increasing the capacity of the items in the production by them is to be undertaken without the prior sanction of the Government of India; and

(v) the breach loading shot-guns should be proof tested as per approved regulations of the Government of India.

No fresh licences for manufacture of arms and ammunition were to be granted, subject to the following exceptions :—

(i) there would be no objection to the manufacture of percussion caps and air-rifles/air-guns by private firms till this work can be undertaken in ordnance factories.

(ii) there would be no objection to licences being issued to private parties for the purpose of repairs of arms and ammunition and fabrications of components and parts of such articles for the purpose of carrying out such repairs, subject to the conditions that such components/parts etc. are not manufactured for the purpose of, or utilised for assembling into complete arms/ammunition.

Government of India are the authority for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, but the State Governments are the authority for renewal of their licences. The list of private manufacturers is given in the Statement attached.

There is no proposal at present to wind up or take over the private arms manufacturing unit in the country.

Statement

S.No.	State/UT.	Name of the Company	Licenced capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	1. M/s P Das & Co. Gauhati	450 SBBL
		2. M/s Indian National Arms Co. Gauhati	205 SBBL
2.	Bihar	1. M/s Pfizer & Co.	298 BL Gun
		2. M/s Arms Strong Co.	168
		3. M/s B S.A. Corporation	681
		4. M/s B.S A. Bros.	411
		5. M/s Baijnath & Co.	119
		6. M/s Biro ' & Co.	389
		7. M/s Budhoo & Sons	588
		8. M/s G.L. Sharma & Co.	110
		9. M/s Dass & Co.	898
		10. M/s Imperial Arms & Co.	176
		11. M/s Girdhari & Sons	327
		12. M/s Giri Lal & Co.	284
		13. M/s Mewa Lal & Co.	496
		14. M/s Oriental Arms & Co.	302
		15. M/s Junni Lal Sharma & Co.	251
		16. M/s M. Bansidhar & Sons	335
		17. M/s Green & Go.	285
		18. M/s Soukhi & Sons.	352
		19. M/s Royal Arms & Co.	308
		20. M/s M. G. M. Co-operative Society	1869
		21. M/s Deiux Arms & Co.	472
		22. M/s Hrnd Arms & Co.	153
		23. M/s M. Chand & Co.	220
		24. M/s M. Horil & Co.	234

1	2	3	4
		25. M/s Hazari & Sons	226
		26. M/s Titur & Co.	264
		27. M/s Munsi & Co.	216
		28. M/s N.P. Sharma & Sons	431
		29. M/s Shankuntala Devi	74
		30. M/s Lion & Lion Arms & Co.	361
		31. M/s Lowtan & Co.	116
		32. M/s Jehuri & Sons	288
		33. M/s Sharma & Sons	296
		34. M/s Bando & Sons	61
		35. M/s Tridip & Co.	219
		36. M/s Chinawati Devi	74
		37. M/s Bihar Small Arms, Bikhtiarpur	598
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1. M/s Hesbee & Co. Mandi	840 BL/ML Guns
		2. M/s Vir Singh & Co. Mandi	480 BL/ML Guns
		3. M/s Cousins, Mandi	780 BL/ML Guns
		4. M/s Prem Sagar & Sons, Mandi	780 BL/ML Guns
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	1. M/s Mehar Singh & Sons, Jammu	700 Shot Guns
		2. M/s Khurmi Gun Works, Jammu	600 Shot Guns
		3. M/s Hem Raj Gun, Jammu	180 Shot Guns
		4. M/s Tawi Arms & Co. Jammu	600 Shot Guns
		5. M/s Standard Gun Work, Jammu	300 Shot Guns
		6. M/s Popular Gun Works, Jammu	600 Shot Guns
		7. M/s Amar Workshop, Jammu	600 Shot Guns
		8. M/s Friends & Co. Jammu	600 Shot Guns
		9. M/s Santokhoo Gun	300 BL Guns
		10. M/s Pritem Singh & Sons, Jammu.	360 BL Guns
		11. M/s Governdhan Lal & Sons, Jammu	672 BL Guns
		12. M/s Uttam Gun Works, Jammu	360 BL Guns
		13. M/s Bhargav Arms Co. Jammu	300 Shot Guns
		14. M/s Kalsee Gun Works, Jammu	600 Shot Guns
		15. M/s Free India Gun Manufacturers, Jammu	600 Shot Guns

1	2	3	4
		16. M/s Bumrah Gun Manu. Jammu	150 Shot Guas
		17. M/s Khajuria Guns Works, Jammu	300 Shot Guns
		18. M/s Naya Kashmir Syndicate, Jammu	600 Shot Guns
		19. M/s Khalsa Gun Works, Jammu	360 Shot Guns
		20. M/s Shiva Gun Works, Jammu	3,000 Shot Guns
		21. M/s Khair-ud-Din & Sons, Jammu	600 ML/BL
		22. M/s Modern Gun Works, Jammu	600 BL
		23. M/s Vishwa Karma Gun Works, Jammu	300 BL
		24. M/s Gulab Gun Factory, Udampur	180 BL
		25. M/s Hunter Gun Factory, Udampur	350 BL
		26. M/s Bharat Small Arms Pvt. Ltd. Kathua	4800 BL/ML
		27. M/s Sohan Singh Enggr. Works Kathua	150
		28. M/s Zaroo Gun Factory, Srinagar	540 Gun
		29. M/s Subhana Gun Factory, Srinagar	300
		30. M/s Umer Did Gun Factory, Rajouri	60
5.	Karnataka	1. M/s Dwarka Arms Store, Bellary	300 BL/ML Guns
		2. M/s Sujatha Arms Manuf. Co. Bellary	750 BL/ML
		3. M/s Himalaya Arms Manuf. Co. Bellary	1800 BL/ML
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1. M/s Rajput Gun Service, Rewa.	600 BL Guns in a Year
		2. M/s Mohan Lal Gopal Krishan Gupta, Sagar	126 ML Guns
		3. M/s Bharat Arms Co. Bhopal	100 ML Guns
		4. M/s Capital Arms Co., Bhopal	54 ML Guns
		5. M/s Dewas Gun Caps Factory, Dewas	225 ML Guns
		6. M/s Husaini & Co. Dewas	321 ML Guns
		7. M/s Fida Hussain, Indore	144 ML Guns
7.	Rajasthan	1. M/s Narain Jagannath Sikligar, Rajasthan	1500 ML Guns
		2. M/s Vardichand Pannalal, Rajasthan	1000 ML Guns
		3. M/s Mohanlal Kalu Ram	200 ML Guns
		4. M/s Western United Traders	200 ML Guns

1	2	3	4
	5. M/s Abdul Hakim Usta.		200 ML Guns
	6. M/s Mistri Nasir Mohamed Fateh Mohammad.		500 ML Guns
	7. M/s Inastf All & Sons Jodhpur		500 ML/BL Guns
	8. M/s New Light Art Works, Jodhpur		3000 ML
	9. M/s Ganesh Arms & Co., Jodhpur		333 ML Guns
	10. M/s Bhati & Co. Jodhpur		667 ML Guns
	11. M/s Rasool Bux & Sons, Bhilwara		200 ML Guns
	12. M/s Abdul Gani & Sons, Bhilwara		100 ML Guns
	13. M/s Rajasthan Gun Manufacturing Co., Udaipur		500 ML Guns
8. Manipur	1. M/s East & End Arms Co.		657 BL Guns
9. Uttar Pradesh	1. M/s A. K. Neogy & Sons, Kanpur		766 ML/BL Guns
	2. M/s Radha Prasad. Ghazipur		9 ML/BL Guns
	3. M/s Narendra & Co., Dehradun.		400 ML/BL Guns

Research Vessels for Exploring Bottom of Sea

2503. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his development has purchased any Research Vessels for exploring the bottom of the sea; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Ocean Development has acquired a sophisticated oceanographic research vessel '*Sagar Kanya*' from West Germany under the West Germany Assistance Programme, for deep sea survey and exploration. The ship is 100.34 metre long with a gross tonnage of about 4,000 tonnes. It has 13 laboratories on board with highly sophisticated equipment in each. It is also provided with 4 computers. The Department has also obtained

another research vessel '*Sagar Sampada*', under the Danish Assistance Programme, from Denmark. It is 71.50 metre long with a gross tonnage of 2661 tonnes. This ship has 6 excellent laboratories. The special feature of this vessel is that it has an ice-strengthened hull and can fish in Antarctic waters.

Report of Official Language Committee

2504. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Official Language Committee has submitted any report or interim report; and

(b) if so, what are its main findings and recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) no.

(b) Question does not arise.

Increase in Indian Airlines Flights from New Delhi to Madras

2505. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMED : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the number of flights of Indian Airlines from New Delhi to Madras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir. The capacity provided between Delhi and Madras is considered adequate to cater to the existing traffic demand.

(b) Does not arise.

Unsatisfactory Performance of 20-Point Programme

2506. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the latest reports received by the Planning Commission from the State Governments the implementation of most of the schemes under 20-Point Programme till December, 1984 has been unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, the details in this regard in respect of each State;

(c) the reasons for unsatisfactory performance; and

(d) action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. According to the Reports received from State Governments, implementation of the 20-Point Programme was 'Very Good' under 11 points, 'Good' under 4 points and 'Poor' under 6 points. The gradations are on the basis that achievement of 60% of the Annual Target by the end of December is treated as Very good, between 51% and 60% as 'Good' and below 51% as 'Poor'. The reports also show that more

than half of the States and Union Territories have recorded more than 60% achievement in more than half of the points.

(b) A set of statements giving the performance of the States in implementation of the 20-Point Programme till December, 1984 is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-834/85]

(c) Does not arise.

(d) After the issue of the Monthly Progress Reports the Planning Commission has been writing to Chief Secretaries of States indicating the points in which performance is poor and urging them to take suitable action so that targets are achieved.

Danger to Wild Life

2507. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

The steps being taken to increase the population of wild life ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : Steps are being taken to conserve wildlife and thereby improve their overall status and increase their numbers. The attached statement gives the details.

Statement

A number of initiatives have been taken in recent years for wildlife conservation in India. The important measures are given below :—

(i) A Central legislation called the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, has been enacted to provide uniform legislation for wildlife conservation throughout the country. The *Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980*, checks indiscriminate diversion to non forest uses of forest lands, which are the main habitat of wildlife in the country.

(ii) The Indian Board for Wildlife, which is the highest advisory body in this field in the country, has acquired stature and influence after the Prime Minister took over as its Chairperson since 1980.

- (iii) From 19 National Parks and 205 Sanctuaries in 1980, the network of protected areas in the country has been expanded to 53 National Parks and 247 Sanctuaries covering about 3% of the total land area and about 12% of the forest area of the country.
- (iv) **Special Projects like Project Tiger and Crocodile Project** have been launched to save the endangered species, and these have proved successful.
- (v) **Trade and commerce as well as export and import of wild animal, birds, plants and their derivatives** are strictly controlled.
- (vi) **Centrally-sponsored schemes** have been launched to aid the development of national parks and sanctuaries (including tiger reserves) and zoos and to promote conservation awareness and education.
- (vii) A national level institute called the *Wildlife Institute of India* has been established for promoting wildlife training, education and research.
- (viii) **The Wildlife Week** is observed every year in the first week of October for creating general awareness and eliciting public support for conservation.
- (ix) India is a signatory to *five international conventions*—the Conventions on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), Wetlands, Whaling, Migratory species, and with the USSR on Migratory Birds.
- (x) **A National Wildlife Action Plan** has been adopted recently, which provides the framework of strategy, programmes and projects for wildlife conservation in the future. Its main components are :
- establishment of a representative network of protected areas;
 - management of protected areas and habitat restoration;

- wildlife protection in multiple use areas;
- rehabilitation of endangered and threatened species;
- captive breeding programmes;
- wildlife educating and interpretation;
- research and monitoring;
- domestic legislation and international conventions;
- national conservation strategy; and
- collaboration with voluntary bodies/non-governmental organisations.

Implementation of the Action Plan has been taken up and several steps have been initiated already. The nodal agency is the Central Directorate of Wildlife Preservation and the Wildlife Institute of India, with the active help of the Governments and of the Union Territories as well as the co-operation of voluntary bodies and other national/international agencies.

The Action Plan has been made the central theme of the wildlife conservation programmes for the *Seventh Five Year Plan* (1985-90)

[Translation]

Scheme to Promote Domestic Tourism

2508. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Tourism has formulated any scheme to promote domestic tourism;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof;

(c) whether the scheme has been implemented during the last three years;

(d) the amount spent thereon so far; and

(e) the number of tourists increased during the last three years as a result of Government policy to promote domestic tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) to (d). Promotion of domestic tourism is a major constituent of the Department's approach in the Seventh Five Year Plan. With this end in view Department has suggested formulation of schemes under various heads such as trekking and mountaineering, beach holidays, water sports including white water sports, wild life tourism, and construction of cheap hotels at places of tourist interest. Concrete projects will be finalised in consultation with the State Governments. Also, the Department is co-ordinating the efforts of the State Tourism Development Corporations of various States and Union Territories to provide package tours for domestic tourists to visit various parts of the country.

In 1978 the Department got registered the Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti an autonomous society to construct/establish new dharamshalas/Sarais/musafirghanas etc. at various places of pilgrimage interest. The Society receives grants from the Government as well as donation from individuals/institutions. The Department of Tourism has released Rs. 40 lakhs as grant-in-aid to Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti during the 6th Plan period.

The Samiti has commissioned two dharamshalas and construction work at five other dharamshalas is under progress. Construction at 10 more locations is likely to be taken by the Samiti during the next few years.

Department is also considering a scheme for construction of Yatri Niwases for budget tourists at places of tourist interest during the Seventh Plan. The details will be worked out in consultation with the State Government.

(e) There is no machinery at present to compile statistics pertaining to Domestic Tourism.

Opening of More Yuvak Kendras

2509. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Nehru Yuvak

Kendras functioning in the country and whether Government propose to open more Yuvak Kendras in the near future;

(b) if so, the places where these new Kendras will be opened;

(c) whether there is shortage of staff in some of the existing Yuvak Kendras; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to meet this shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) There are 197 Nehru Yuvak Kendras functioning in the country. About 100 additional kendras are proposed to be set up during the current financial year at places to be decided in consultation with the state governments.

(c) and (d). In some of the Kendras, whole-time youth coordinators are to be posted. Recommendations from the Union Public Service Commission for this purpose have been requested for. In a few kendras, there is also a shortage of clerks in respect of which the appropriate authorities have been approached.

Losses Suffered by Indian Air Lines from Birds Hitting

2510. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss suffered by the Indian Airlines during the last one year as a result of birds hitting aeroplanes;

(b) whether it is a fact that maximum accidents of birds hitting have occurred near Airports; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to keep the areas near Airports clean to ensure that birds do not gather there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The costs of repairs to Indian Airlines aircraft in bird hits during the last one year (from 1.4.84 to 31.3.85) amounted to

Rs. 59.06 lakhs (Rupees fifty-nine lakhs and six thousand only).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Measures such as cutting of grass around the runway strips, spraying of insecticides, use of incinerators for burning garbage, installation of sodium vapour lights in the operational area, prevention of garbage dumping in the operational area, improvement of general sanitation within and around airfields are being continuously taken. With a view to operate public awareness regarding the need for maintaining cleanliness in and around the airport, it is proposed to launch a multi-media education campaign.

[English]

Implementation of Recommendations Made by High Power Panel on Minorities

2511. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of High Power Panel on Minorities appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. Gopal Singh;

(b) the details of the recommendations made by the said Panel;

(c) the decisions of Government on the recommendations;

(d) whether the report of the Panel will be laid on the Table of the House;

(e) if so, when and action, if any, taken for the implementation of the recommendations; and

(f) if no decision has been taken as yet, the time by which decisions will be taken and steps taken to expedite the taking of decisions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : a) to (f). The Report is under the consideration of the Government. Appropriate decision regarding laying of this Report on the Table of the House will be taken at an appropriate time.

[Translation]

Schemes to Promote Tourism in Himachal Pradesh

2512. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan by Government of Himachal Pradesh to promote Tourism and Civil Aviation; and

(b) the amount of money being provided to Government of Himachal Pradesh by the Union Government during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the places for which such schemes will be prepared and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AHSOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Regulation of Casual Labourers/Peons/Loaders Working in Air India at Palam Airport

2513. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : SHRI S.L. MURMU :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of casual labourers/peons/loaders etc. who were employed as casual labourers/peons etc. in April/May, 1979 and the number and names of those among them who have since been regularised;

(b) the reasons why the rest of them have not so far been regularised despite their having been working with regular break or interval; and

(c) the time by which they will be regularised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). Eight casual labourers were employed in Air-India in April-May, 1979.

Out of these only one viz Shri Jaibhagwan Singh has been regularised. An statement containing the requisite information is attached.

(c) At present there is a ban on creation of posts. As soon as this ban is lifted and the posts are sanctioned for Delhi Office, the casual workers will be considered in their turn for regular appointment.

Statement

Details of Casual Workers employed by Air-India during April-May 1979.

Sl. No.	Name of the Casual Worker	Date of joining as Casual Worker	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Babulal, son of Shri Munilal	2-4-1979	His name was not included in the permanent wait list since he had not completed 180 days.
2.	Shri Jaibhagwan Singh, son of Sh. Khushi Ram.	5-4-1979	Appointed with effect from 15th November, 1983.
3.	Shri Amarjit Singh, son of Shri Balber Singh	6-4-1979	Selected but did not report for pre-employment medical examination despite repeated reminders. Hence his name was removed from permanent wait list.
4.	Shri Sukhbir Singh, son of Shri Nandlal	9-4-1979	There was a complaint of misconduct against him. His name was, therefore, excluded from the permanent wait list.
5.	Shri Naraindas, son of Shri Babulal	9-4-1979	Has not been appointed on permanent basis due to embargo on recruitment and non-availability of vacancy.
6.	Shri S.C. Sharma son of Shri M.C. Sharma	9-5-1979	Has not been appointed on permanent basis due to embargo on recruitment and non-availability of vacancy.
7.	Shri Jaishankrram, son of Shri Banarsi Ram	24-5-1979	Has not been appointed on permanent basis due to embargo on recruitment and non-availability of vacancy.
8.	Shri Raween Kumar, son of Shri P.R. Sharma	28-5-1979	Despite communications sent to him by Air-India Delhi Office he failed to appear for interview for a permanent post. His name has, therefore, been excluded from permanent wait list.

Promotion of Non-Select List Section Officers as Under Secretaries

2514. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether select list officers of Grade I of CSS of 1983 have not so far been appointed as Under Secretaries on regular basis;

(b) whether 60 Section Officers not included in the Select List for Grade I of CSS so far, have been promoted as Under Secretaries in various Ministries under orders of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms;

(c) whether the UPSC has been consulted for appointing these 60 Non-Select-List Officers as Under Secretaries, when the Select List Officers have yet to be provided against the regular vacancies of Under Secretaries and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) :

(a) All the officers included in the Select List of Grade I of Central Secretariat Service for the year 1983, excepting those who are not available, being away on long leave or on deputation etc have been adjusted in different Ministries/Departments.

(b) By orders issued by Department of Personnel and Training, on 18.9.1984, Ministries/Departments were asked to give promotion to 60 Desk/Section Officers, as Under Secretary, on purely *ad-hoc* basis, for a period of one year, by upgrading the posts of Desk/Section Officers held by them, to the level of Under Secretary as personnel to them.

(c) and (d). As these promotions were purely *ad-hoc* in nature, for a limited period, consultation with the Union Public Service Commission in the matter was not required under the Rules.

Anti-Poverty Strategy in Rural Areas

2515. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent rural planning has achieved its objective in the matter of generating rural employment, reducing the poverty percentage and exodus of villagers to cities during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) the conception flaws in the anti-poverty strategy in rural areas and how Government propose to remove these flaws to achieve the desired results during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) A number of programmes have been launched in the Sixth Plan with the objective of reducing poverty and unemployment in the rural areas. The major programmes are; the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). A statement showing the targets and performance under these programmes is enclosed. Some of the other planned measures which would help to achieve these objectives are; redistributive Land Reforms, Drought Prone Areas and Desert Development (DPAP and DDP), and the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) which aims at providing basic amenities in the rural areas in order to improve the living conditions of the rural population. It is expected that all these measures together would also help in reducing migration from the rural to the urban areas.

(b) The strategy has been generally accepted as conceptually sound. However, the operational problems that have come to notice are being looked into in the context of the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Statement

Performance under IPDP, NREP & RLEGP

Items	Unit	Sixth Plan Target	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
I. I.R.D.P.							
1. Allocations	(Rs. crores)	1500.00	250.55	300.66	400.88	407.36	407.36
2. Expenditure	—do—		158.64	264.65	359.59	406.09	274.82*
3. Term Credit Mobilised	—do—	3000.00	289.05	467.59	713.98	773.51	518.92
4. No. of families assisted	(In lakhs)	150.00	27.27	27.13	34.55	36.85	24.03*
5. No. of SC/ST beneficiaries	—do—		7.81	10.01	14.05	15.37	10.17
6. SC/ST Beneficiaries families as percentage to the total	(%)		28.6	36.09	40.07	41.7	42.32
7. Per household investment	(Rs.)		1642	2698	3107	3201	3303
II. N.R.E.P.							
1. Allocation	(Rs. crores)		340.00	360.00	380.00	400.00	460.00
2. Expenditure	—do—		217.53	317.71	394.76	392.22	327.32*
3. Mandays of employment generated :							
(a) Target	(in million mandays)	300-400 per year	—	335.7	353.2	322.2	309.1
(b) Achievement			413.6	354.5	351.2	302.02	203.97*
III. R.L.E.G.P.							
(a) Allocation	(Rs. crores)						500.00
(b) Expenditure	—do—						292.90*
(c) Mandays of employment generated :	(in million mandays)						
(i) Target							300.00
(ii) Achievement							195.00*

*Period of Reporting varies from State to State.

U.K. Sikh Commandos' Plan to Liquidate Families of Akali Leaders

2516. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press Report appearing in Times of India dated 20, March, 1985 regarding U.K. Sikh Commandos' plan to liquidate the families of Akali leaders who would enter into any agreement with the Government of Punjab issue; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) and (b). The Government has seen the Times of India report. The Government has also seen the text of the original letter from a group calling itself "Servants of Panth Sikh Commando Dasta" which appeared in the March 1 issue of a Punjabi language weekly "Des Par'esh" published from London. This weekly and its editor are well-known for holding extremist views. Our High Commission in London has formally brought this letter to the notice of British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, pointing out that the editor is not only using the columns of the paper to incite people to murder, but also to announce their intention to commit murder. The British authorities have been urged to take appropriate punitive measures against the news-paper, its editor and the so-called "Sikh Commando Dasta."

"Pollution by Toxic Chemicals in Hyderabad"

2517. SHRI G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of toxic chemicals that are coming out from the factories under Governments undertakings like IDPC, H I, HCH, HAC & NFC in Hyderabad by which the entire adjacent and surrounding areas are contaminated;

(b) the preventive measure taken by

Government to prevent the water contamination and environmental pollution to bring these under WHO limits; and

(c) the steps taken to provide safe water at and surroundings areas of Hyderabad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) As per the information furnished by Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board, no toxic chemicals are discharged by IDPL, HMT, HCL, HAL and NFC outside their premises.

(b) None of the effluents of the above industries is entering into drinking water process at present. The Board is prescribing ISI standards of specific stipulations depending on the situations. No WHO limits are adopted.

"(c) Regular monitoring is done to ensure wholesome drinking water. The residual chlorine in the distribution system is checked daily besides getting the water samples tested for chemical and bacteriological parameters. Monthly meetings are also convened and review measures taken to maintain wholesome supply of drinking water in the twin cities."

Post-Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Students

2518. SHRI G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are covered under post-matric scholarship for 1984-85 in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to revise the amount of scholarship in view of the general increase in prices and cost of living and education;

(c) whether there is any proposal to encourage the outstanding students by grant of special Scholarship; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The post-matric scholarship scheme for SC/ST students was last reviewed in 1980 and the revised rates of scholarship came into force from 1st July, 1981. The scheme will be reviewed again in due course of time.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India. However some of the States/U.T. Administrations are giving incentives to meritorious students out of their own funds in addition to P.M.S.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	SC	ST	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93000	9753	102753
2.	Assam	12982	19728	32710
3.	Bihar	26400	37816	64216
4.	Gujarat	31929	18399	50328
5.	Haryana	8269	—	8269
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1600	1400	3000
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	Not Available	—
8.	Karnataka	48127	3641	517668
9.	Kerala	27364	1480	28844
10.	Madhya Pradesh	18100	8252	26352
11.	Maharashtra	95964	17431	113395
12.	Manipur	400	5100	5500
13.	Meghalaya	32	4940	4972
14.	Nagaland	—	8374	8374
15.	Orissa	13122	10153	23275
16.	Punjab	20265	—	20265
17.	Rajasthan	13625	9681	23306
18.	Sikkim	25	305	330
19.	Tamil Nadu	61568	432	62000
20.	Tripura	3320	1751	5071
21.	Uttar Pradesh	189515	1387	190902
22.	West Bengal	47180	4486	51666
UNION TERRITORIES				
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9	153	162
34.	Delhi	6872	—	6872
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Not Available		
26.	Mizoram	—	6463	6463
27.	Pondicherry	591	—	591
TOTAL		720259	171125	891384

[Translation]

**Expansion of Vayudoot Services in
Rajasthan**

2520. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered/approved any proposal for the expansion of Vayudoot services in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the places selected to be covered under this scheme of expansion of Vayudoot service and the details in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a), (b) and (c). The three stations of Kota, Bikaner and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan had been initially identified to be airlinked by Vayudoot services. Kota had in the meantime been airlinked by Indian Airlines. It is proposed to introduce Vayudoot services to Bikaner and Jaisalmer during the current year subject to the development of the requisite infrastructural facilities.

[English]

Tourist Centre in Andhra Pradesh

2521. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a big Baniyan Tree called "Thi MMAMMA MARRIMANU" in Kadiri Taluk in Andhra Pradesh, which has spread to an extent of 10 acres;

(b) whether Government propose to improve this as a Tourist Centre by providing basic amenities such as a rest house and boarding facilities to tourists; and

(c) whether this Baniyan Tree is the biggest one in Asia ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b). The Baniyan Tree known as "Thi MMAMMA MARRIMANU" and located at a place 13 miles South-East of Kadiri Taluk in Ananthapur District is reported to spread over 5 acres. The Central Government has not received any proposal to develop MMAMMA MARRIMANU as a place of tourist interest.

(c) According to the Ananthapur District gazetteer, this Baniyan Tree is one of the biggest of its kind in South India.

One Family One Job

2522. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce 'One family one job', 'one family one child' and 'one family one residential house' scheme throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. It may, however, be mentioned that progressive reduction of unemployment was one of the objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) also envisages orientation of programmes and policies to the objective of providing productive employment. In the Sixth Plan, besides generation of employment through economic growth, special programmes oriented towards beneficiaries and towards employment were introduced, through the group of programmes known as the 'Anti-Poverty Programmes', among which were the National Rural Employment Programme, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Scheme for Training Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM). In 1983, two new programmes were introduced : the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the Scheme for providing self employment to educated unemployed youth. Details of these schemes will be found in the Annual

Plan document from year to year which has been placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Does not arise.

Activities of Insurgents in Manipur

2523. PROF. MEIJINLUNG KAMSON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of looting, or attack, or abmush made by the insurgents upon the civilians, or officials, or security parties in Manipur during the recent time from 1st December, 1984 till date;

(b) details of the incidents; and

(c) measures taken by Government to control the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The number of incidents is fifteen.

(b) The details of the incidents in Manipur involving insurgents since 1.12.1984 are given in the statement attached.

(c) Security measures have been tightened. Combing operations in the affected areas have been taken up and strict vigil is being maintained.

Statement

List of Violent Incidents in Manipur since 1.12.84.

Sl. No.	Date	Place	Brief Details.
1	2	3	4
1.	4.12.84	Imphal	Meitei extremists fired upon a Manipur Police Patrol at Imphal, though no casualty was reported on either side.
2.	10.12.84	Imphal	A group of unidentified Maitei extremists snatched away at gunpoint a sum of about Rs. 3000/- from the headmistress of a primary school at Imphal.
3.	31.12.84	Khamlalong Leirak, Saibam Imphal	Some Meitei extremists snatched away one. 32 pistol from a State Govt. official at Imphal.
4.	4. 1.85	Sangaipourou Imphal.	A group of unidentified armed miscreants looted a sum of Rs. 25,000/- at gun-point from the staff member of a local petrol pump at Imphal.
5.	7. 1.85	Post Office Singjamei Imphal.	Two unidentified youths with small arms suspected to be Meitei extremists snatched away a sum of Rs.832/- from the P.O. Sing-jamei, Imphal.
6.	30. 1.85	Rural Bank Lilong Branch Lilong.	Two identified youth snatched away Rs. 5980/- at a gunpoint from Rural Bank, Lilong and fled away on bicycle. The youth believed to be Meitei extremist.

1	2	3	4
7.	30.1.85	Lamlong Bazar, Khurai, P.S. Lamphal Imphal.	Three unidentified youth with one small arm entered the shop of one Nonmanipuri at Lamlong Bazar, and demand Rs. 10,000/- When the shopkeeper pleaded inability to comply, the youths fired 2/3 rds. causing injury to the shopkeeper and his assistant, snatched Rs. 400-500 being sales proceeds of the day from the cash box and then fled away on bicycle on which they come. Both the injured persons admitted in RMC Hospital for treatment.
8.	31.1.85	AOC Imphal	Two unidentified youth snatched away Rs. 18950/- along with a scooter at gun point from one Birendra Babliwal from the gate of North AOC, Imphal.
9.	1.2.85	Polytechnic, Takyet, Imphal	Four unidentified youths with small arms suspected to be Meitei extremists snatched away a sum of Rs. 88303/- from the two employees of the Polytechnic.
10.	17.2.85	Imphal	A group of Meitei extremists forcibly took away gold ornaments worth about Rs. 40,000/- from the residence of a Meitei at Imphal.
11.	3.3.85	Khurai Soibam Leikei Imphal	Some unidentified Meitei extremists raided the house of a Meitei at Imphal and took away gold besides Rs. 1500/-
12.	8 12.84	Between Laiting in Leishi (Ukhrul District)	Four security personnel were killed and 7 other injured in an ambush on the convoy of the Chief Minister of Manipur in Ukhrul district on Dec. 8 by Naga (NSCN) UG's.
13.	18.2 85	Near Chassad (Ukhrul)	On Feb. 18, a SF vehicle was ambushed by a group of NSCN underground at a village near Chassad (Ukhrul district) resulting in the death of 13 SF personnel including a JCO and 1 village Volunteer Force (VVF) personnel. The NSCN carried away 13 weapons (1 LMG, 9 SLRs and 3 Carbines) besides the belongings of the deceased SF/VVF personnel.
14.	13 3.85	Chakpikarong (Chandel Distt.)	On the night of March 13, a group of NSCN underground shot dead Rungdnal Anal, a volunteer of Village Volunteer Force (VVF) in the latter's residence at Chakpikarong (Chandel district)
15.	—do—	—do—	Earlier, on the same evening the above group of NSCN has snatched away a sum of Rs. 700/- from the SDO, Chakpikarong.

Changes Proposed for Delhi Police

2524. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some far reaching changes are proposed for the Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far it will go in making the law and order situation better in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c). Recommendations made by a Group constituted to undertake a quick study of Delhi Police Administration are under examination by the Delhi Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs for follow up action.

Akali Dal to go Ahead with Action Plan

2525. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN :
SHRI ANAND SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "Akali Dal to go ahead with Action Plan", which has appeared in the Hindustan Times of March 20, 1985;

(b) if so, the details of the Action Plan and the ultimatum if any served by the Akali Dal;

(c) what are the present demands of Akali Dal; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). Government have seen press reports about the programme of the Akali Dal. No communication has been received from them in regard to their present demands.

A Cabinet Committee consisting of three Ministers which has been formed to study the problem and to look at alternatives for a peaceful settlement as early as

possible, is currently looking into various aspects of the matter. A number of Akali leaders, who were under detention, have been released with a view to create a congenial atmosphere for furthering solution of the problem. The Committee has already met a cross section of society at Chandigarh. It would shortly visit other places also in Punjab.

Increase in Operational Expenses of Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot due to Hike in Petroleum Prices.

2526. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the operational expenses of Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot are likely to go up as a result of the recent hike in the petroleum prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) how these airlines are expected to meet the additional expenditures on fuel; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the air fares to meet the additional expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The operating expenses of Indian Airlines and Vayudoot are estimated to increase by Rs. 35.72 crores, and Rs. 75 lakhs respectively. In the case of Air India, the hike in petroleum prices would affect operations only on the domestic sectors and on practice flights which will involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 40 to 50 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The additional expenditure would have an adverse effect on the operating results of Indian Airlines and Vayudoot necessitating an upward revision in the fares. Air India will be able to absorb the additional expenditure.

Poverty in the Seventh Five Year Plan

2527. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to give new thrust to Forestry in the Seventh Five Year Plan to improve and strengthen the husbandry of the forests of the country and to raise the productivity of the forests for meeting the essential needs of the people and the nation on a sustained basis; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposed plan and the nature of the improvement anticipated to be made in this behalf in the Sunderbans area of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad features are to afforest as speedily as possible all denuded areas including mangroves. About 5000 hectares in Sunderbans of West Bengal are proposed to be afforested at a cost of Rs. 4.5 crores (5 % or so of the forestry sector outlay) during the Seventh Five Year Plan. These figures are tentative since the VII Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. This would help minimise wind and wave-induced soil erosion and would stabilise the unique mangrove eco-system in Sunderbans. It would also provide gainful employment to the communities in and around the area.

High Cost of Power Through Nuclear Power

2528. SHRI DHARAM VIR SINGH TYAGI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) cost of generating one MW of energy in a nuclear power plant;

(b) is it cheaper than the cost of hydel and thermal power per MW;

(c) if not, the reasons for the Government's recent decision to step up the production of nuclear energy; and

(d) whether Government will reconsider its policy of increased generation of

energy through nuclear power plants in view of its higher cost per unit, environmental hazards and comparatively short life of the nuclear reactors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The prevailing rate of supply of electricity from nuclear power stations in the country is in the range of 35 to 42 paise/Kwh. This includes a rate of return on investment of 12%.

(b) Nuclear electricity is cheaper than electricity produced by coal-fired thermal power plants in the locations being considered. Comparison with hydel power had not been carried out, as it would be desirable to exploit all available resources of hydel power.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) International studies on risks and benefits of various energy sources indicate that use of nuclear energy for electricity generation is an environmentally benign option and has relatively less overall impact on the environment compared to coal-fired power stations. The design life of nuclear power stations and coal-fired power plants is identical.

Nuclear Free Zone in Indian Ocean and South Asia

2529. SHRI DHARAMVIR SINGH TYAGI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the statement of the Prime Minister in the course of his interview to Miss Daniela Kuneva of the Bulgarian TV about the desirability of establishing a nuclear free Zone in the Indian Ocean implies India's recognition of denuclearisation of the Indian Ocean as a part of the Indian Ocean Peace Zone proposal; and

(b) whether the said statement of the Prime Minister signals India's rethinking over her erstwhile stand on the proposal for establishing a nuclear free Zone in South Asia ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) India supports UN Resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 1971 on the establishment off a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean. This resolution, inter alia, calls upon the Great Powers to eliminate from the Indian Ocean "all bases, military installations and logistical supply facilities, the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and any manifestation of Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean conceived in the context of Great Power rivalry."

(b) No, Sir.

**Recommendations of Haldipur Committee
Re : Tribal Areas**

2530. SHRI GIRIDHARI GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has examined the personnel policy recommended by the Haldipur Committee regarding the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the main recommendations in the reports and the recommendations adopted and communicated to the concerned Ministries and the States; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations in the Working Group report related to monetary and other compensations and incentives to be given to officers posted in the tribal areas. They also covered policy regarding recruitment, qualification, training and reservation. This report was taken as a basic policy paper for formulation of the Tribal Sub-Plan during the Fifth Plan. For implementation of the recommendations relating to monetary incentives, 7th Finance Commission awarded Central grants-in-aid to the States. These were made available to them during 1979-84. The 8th Finance Commission have also awarded Central assistance to the States which will

be made available to them from 1979-84 onwards.

(c) Does not arise.

**New Zealand's Policy to Bar Entry of
Foreign Nuclear Armed Vessels into
their Ports**

2531. SHRI DHARAMVIR SINGH TYAGI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the policy of the new Labour Government of New Zealand Barring the entry of foreign nuclear armed vessels into their ports; and

(b) whether Government propose to follow a similar course by not allowing the nuclear warships of foreign countries into the Indian ports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The New Zealand Government's decision to bar the entry of foreign nuclear armed ships into its ports is similar to the Government of India's perceptions and policies in this regard.

(b) The Government of India does not permit warships of any nation, which are equipped with nuclear arms, to visit Indian ports.

**Conversion of SCs/STs Through Allurements
by Roman Catholic Church, West Bengal!**

2532. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the activities of the Roman Catholic Church based in Krishnagar, West Bengal;

(b) the landed properties it has acquired in the recent past and the total assets it holds now in Krishnagar;

(c) whether Government are aware that this Church has long been engaged in converting faith of some of the people of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes through material allurements in the district of Nadia, West Bengal; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Roman Catholic Church in Krishnagar, District Nadia, West Bengal is engaged in relief and welfare activities among the poor people of the district by way of running schools, hospitals, relief societies. They also undertake activities for spreading the Christian doctrine.

(b) The Church has recently acquired 40 Bighas of land in different parts of Nadia District. Total assets of the Church are estimated at about Rs. 98 lakhs.

(c) There is no specific information about conversion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people to Christianity in Nadia District in the recent past. There is, however, report of 34 Adivasi families of Nadia District being converted to Christianity in 1976, through inducement by the Church.

(d) Activities of the Church are being kept under watch by West Bengal Government.

Expenditure Incurred by States Against Sixth Plan Allocations

2533. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether State-wise figures are available showing the expenditure actually

incurred by State Government of their Sixth Plan allocations;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) the names of the States which were actually making a negative contribution for years together and only living on Central assistance and over-drafts;

(d) whether as a result of non-plan expenditure incurred and plan targets could not be achieved; and

(e) if so, what corrective steps are being planned to ensure that such things do not recur during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

(c) No State except Special Category States like Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura has been making a negative contribution.

(d) Non-plan expenditure has gone up for various reasons in all the States thereby reducing the availability of resources for the plan. The shortfall in plan achievements can, to some extent, be attributed to shortfall in plan expenditure as a consequence thereof.

(e) The resources of the States for the Seventh Plan are being assessed on a realistic basis.

Statement

Sixth Plan 1980-85-Plan Outlays/Expenditure-States.

(Rs crores)

States	Sixth Plan outlay	Anticipated Expenditure 1980-85*
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	3100.00	3231.64
Assam	1115.00	1282.59

1	2	3
Bihar	3225.00	2989.77
Gujarat	3680.00	3855.22
Haryana	1800.00	1634.48
Himachal Pradesh	560.00	655.18
Jammu & Kashmir	900.00	920.94
Karnataka	2265.00	2632.89
Kerala	1550.00	1583.23
Madhya Pradesh	3800.00	3933.66
Maharashtra	6175.00	6529.27
Manipur	240.00	242.42
Meghalaya	235.00	261.60
Nagaland	210.00	224.71
Orissa	1500.00	1555.72
Punjab	1957.00	1901.18
Rajasthan	2025.00	2087.51
Sikkim	122.00	130.41
Tamil Nadu	3150.00	3593.57
Tripura	245.00	284.18
Uttar Pradesh	5850.00	6206.70
West Bengal	3500.00	2294.06
Total	47204.00	48030.93

*Includes Actual Expenditure for four years (i.e. 1980-81 to 1983-84) and approved outlay for 1984-85.

Transfer of US High Technology

2534. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reached an agreement with Government of USA on the question of high technology transfer;

(b) whether Government will lay down the guidelines for import of high technology from other countries; and

(c) what safeguards will be provided to ensure that the country does not import discarded technology in the name of foreign technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for technology transfer was concluded between Government of India and Government of USA in November 1984. As envisaged in the MOU, representatives of the two governments met in March 1985 to work out the implementation procedures of the MOU. These are presently being processed according to the normal procedures of the Government of India.

(b) and (c). The Technology Policy statement announced in January 1983 has set out the guidelines for the acquisition of technology. This provides that consideration will be given to the choice of, and sources of technology, alternative means of acquiring it, its role in meeting a major felt need, the selection and relevance of the products, costs and related conditions.

The Technology Policy statement envisaged technology assessment mechanisms consisting of competent groups that would render advice in all cases of technology import related to highly sophisticated technology, large investment and national security. Where the need to import technology is established, every effort would be made to ensure that it is of the highest level, consistent with our requirements and resources.

**Expenditure on Research Work by
M/s Glaxo Laboratories Ltd.**

2535. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to examine the expenditure shown by M/s. Glaxo Laboratories Ltd. on research work and the real work done by them in the field of research; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Under a scheme of providing encouragement to industry engaged in Industrial

research, the in-house Research Centre of M/s. Glaxo Laboratories Limited at Thane, Maharashtra was given recognition in 1973. As per guidelines the Centre is required to submit periodical returns on their facilities, staff expenditure incurred, achievements and programme of work envisaged at the time of seeking renewal of recognition. Such returns have been received along with application for renewal of recognition; and their recognition had been renewed from time to time up to 31.3.1985. The Research Centre had recently submitted their returns seeking further renewal of recognition.

[Translation]

Evaluation of National Service Volunteer Scheme

2536. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the aims of National Service Volunteer Scheme the number of volunteers deployed during 1983-84 and 1984-85 along with their place of posting, State-wise and Union Territory-wise and the amount spent on them during these two years separately and how the funds were arranged; and

(b) whether Government have ever got National Service Volunteer Scheme evaluated and if so, when and outcome thereof and whether these were found satisfactory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The National Service Volunteer Scheme aims at providing opportunities to young persons who have completed their first degree, to involve themselves voluntarily in nation building activities on a whole-time basis. The national service volunteers are attached to Nehru yuvak kendras for promoting rural youth programmes of the Kendras. During 1983-84 and 1984-85 volunteers deployed were 329 & 579 respectively. The State-wise list of districts where the volunteers were deployed during 1983-84 and 1984-85 is attached.

The total expenditure incurred on the

Scheme during 1983-84 and 1984-85 was as under :—

- (i) 1983-84 — — Rs. 13.80 lakhs
(Approximately)
- (ii) 1984-85 — — Rs. 20.28 lakhs
(Approximately)

The funds were provided from the budget allocations of the Department.

The Scheme was got evaluated by a Review Committee in 1983. The Committee found the Scheme useful in the context of involvement of young persons in programmes of national development on voluntary basis and recommended continuation and expansion of the programme in a phased manner.

Statement

S. No.	State-wise	Names of Districts where the Scheme operated during 1984-84 and 1984-85		
	Name of State	Name of District	No. of Volunteers Deployed	
			1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
1. ANDHRA PRADESH		1. Chittor	2	4
		2. Cuddapah	2	4
		3. Guntur	—	2
		4. Karimnagar	—	1
		5. Khammam	1	2
		6. Kurnool	1	4
		7. Nizamabad	2	4
		8. Siddipet	—	4
		9. Srikakulam	2	4
		10. Vishakhapatnam	2	4
		11. Vijayawada	3	—
2. ASSAM		12. Dibrugarh	—	4
		13. Dhubri	1	1
		14. Gauhati	2	4
		15. Nowgong	—	2
		16. Silchar	—	4
		17. Tezpur	1	4
		18. West Champaran	2	3
3. BIHAR		19. Bhagalpur	3	4
		20. Bhojpur	2	4
		21. Chapra	—	3

1	2	3	4	5
		22. Darbhanga	1	4
		23. Ranchi	1	4
		24. Monghyr	2	3
		25. Muzaffarpur	2	4
		26. Nalanda	—	4
		27. Patna	2	3
		28. Palamau	4	3
		29. Purnea	2	—
4. GUJARAT		30. Nadiad	2	4
		31. Bhuj	—	4
		32. Himatnagar	—	3
		33. Junagarh	2	4
		34. Mehsana	—	4
		35. Surendranagar	2	4
5. HARYANA		36. Bhiwani	2	4
		37. Gurgaon	1	4
		38. Karnal	—	4
		39. Rohtak	2	3
6. HIMACHAL PRADESH		40. Bilaspur	4	4
		41. Chamba	5	4
		42. Dharmsala	3	4
		43. Hamirpur	4	4
		44. Kinnaur	2	4
		45. Kulu	1	2
		46. Solan	2	4
		47. Una	3	4
7. JAMMU & KASHMIR		48. Kathua	—	3
8. KARNATAKA		49. Bijapur	—	4
		50. Belgaum	1	4
		51. Bidar	2	4
		52. Chikmagalur	3	4

1	2	3	4	5
		53. Gulbarga	2	4
		54. Hassan	2	4
		55. Madikari	2	4
		56. Mangalore	1	4
		57. Mandya	2	4
		58. Mysore	2	2
		59. Raichur	—	4
9. KERALA		60. Alleppey	1	4
		61. Cannanore	—	4
		62. Thodupuzha	4	4
		63. Kozhikode	1	3
		64. Malapuram	—	4
		65. Palghat	1	4
		66. Trivandrum	2	4
		67. Trichur	4	4
10. MADHYA PRADESH		68. Betul	5	4
		69. Chattarpur	4	4
		70. Dewas	3	2
		71. Dhar	—	4
		72. Durg	—	3
		73. Gwalior	4	4
		74. Hoshangabad	4	4
		75. Indore	2	2
		76. Jabalpur	2	4
		77. Jashpurnagar	5	5
		78. Jhabua	—	4
		79. Kankor	3	4
		80. Sehore	1	4
		81. Shajapur	3	4
		82. Shivpuri	3	—
11. MANIPUR		83. Imphal	3	3
		84. Senapati	—	4

1	2	3	4	5
12. NAGALAND		85. Kohima	2	—
13. ORISSA		86. Balangir	—	2
		87. Mayurbhanj	3	4
		88. Berhampur	2	4
		89. Kalahandi	—	2
		90. Dhonkanal	3	2
		91. Keonjhar	2	4
		92. Koraput	3	3
		93. Phulbani	2	2
		94. Sambalpur	3	3
		95. Sundergarh	2	4
14. PUNJAB		96. Amritsar	4	3
		97. Faridkot	1	4
		98. Ferozpur	2	—
		99. Hoshiarpur	—	4
		100. Kapurthala	2	2
		101. Patiala	2	3
		102. Ropar	2	4
		103. Sangrur	1	2
15. RAJASTHAN		104. Ajmer	2	4
		105. Barmer	1	2
		106. Bharatpur	2	4
		107. Bhilwara	2	2
		108. Bikaner	—	4
		109. Bundi	4	4
		110. Chittorgarh	—	4
		111. Churu	2	2
		112. Dungarpur	1	—

1	2	3	4	5
		113. Jaipur	3	4
		114. Jaisalmer	1	3
		115. Jodhpur	1	2
		116. Jalore	—	3
		117. Sawai Madhopur	—	3
		118. Udaipur	1	2
16. TAMIL NADU		119. Coimbatore	2	—
		120. Cuddalore	1	4
		121. Dharmapuri	3	4
		122. Madurai	1	4
		123. Pudukottai	2	4
		124. Salem	4	4
		125. Sivaganga	2	4
		126. Tiruchirapalli	2	4
		127. Udhagamandalam	2	4
		128. Vellore	4	3
17. TRIPURA		129. Agartala	1	4
		130. Dharmanagar	2	4
18. UTTAR PRADESH		131. Almora	2	5
		132. Allahabad	2	2
		133. Aligarh	2	3
		134. Azamgarh	—	1
		135. Badaun	3	3
		136. Banda	2	4
		137. Bijnor	2	4
		138. Dehra Dun	4	5
		139. Deoria	3	3
		140. Fatehgarh	2	3

1	2	3	4	5
		141. Fatehpur	3	4
		142. Faizabad	3	4
		143. Gorakpur	2	5
		144. Ghazipur	4	5
		145. Jhansi	3	5
		146. Lakhimpur Kheri	3	5
		147. Mathura	2	4
		148. Meerut	2	5
		149. Mirzapur	4	5
		150. Pauri Garhwal	2	3
		151. Pithoragarh	5	4
		152. Partapgarh	2	—
		153. Rai-Bareilly	4	5
		154. Rampur	4	4
		155. Sitapur	4	5
		156. Sultanpur	4	4
		157. Unnao	3	5
		158. Varanasi	4	4
19. WEST BENGAL		159. Burdwan	2	4
		160. Diamond Harbour	2	4
		161. Jalpaiguri	3	4
		162. Midnapore	4	4
		163. Morshidabad	2	—
		164. Purulia	2	4
Union Territories				
20. CHANDIGARH		165. Chandigarh	2	4
21. DELHI		166. Alipur (Delhi)	—	2
		167. Mehrauli (Delhi)	2	4
22. GOA, DAMAN AND DIU		168. Daman	—	4
23. PONDICHERRY		169. Pondicherry	1	4

Facilities to Players

2537. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for improving the standard of facilities available to players has been sent to Government by the Indian Olympic Association; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND SPORTS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government receives many letters from Indian Olympic Association touching on various aspects of the promotion of sports including for players. In the absence of any specific reference, it is not possible to furnish details in this regard. However, Government have a pattern of financial assistance for national sports federations according to which admissible facilities are provided to players.

[English]

New Policy Regarding State Electronics

2538. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have, a proposal that public sector State Electronics units should phase themselves out from areas where private sector is eager to come in as reported in the Economic Times of 10 March, 1985; and

(b) if so, whether this represents a change in policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Government would like to ensure rapid growth of electronics in the country. In view of its all pervading nature and the beneficial effects which electronics has in improving productivity and efficiency in different sectors of national economy,

Government has announced at various times specific measures to promote the industry. These, inter-alia, include the policy announced in March, 1984 regarding manufacture of telecommunication equipment, the computer policy announced in November, 1984 and the Integrated Policy Measures on Electronics announced in March, 1985. Some of the specific measures announced in these policies approve of participation of private sector companies in certain areas such as telecommunications, and liberalised manufacturing capacities in mini and micro computers, invitation to FERA companies to enter closely held technology areas and not debaring any foreign equity company (upto 40%) from any area. While doing so, Government has kept in view the need for an accelerated growth in specific areas of electronics, present availability of equipment, need for restriction on import and resource position of the Government. With Government's limited resources and the eagerness of private sector to enter into some of these areas and availability of resources in the private sector, it was thought prudent that Government's investment be limited to reasonable levels in vital areas.

In order to achieve the objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan in the area of electronics, certain guidelines have been worked out, at the instance of the Planning Commission, to be followed by the State Electronics Development Corporations (SEDCs). These are : The Seventh Five Year Plan of SEDCs should be based on their experience during the Sixth Plan and should have relevance to the national electronics plan; that SEDCs should concentrate their efforts on a few areas where they have strength, rather than trying to spread their energy, resources and effort over a wide spectrum of markets and technologies and that they should make R & D efforts to develop an indigenous base at least in one area of expertise so that products required in Eighth Five Year Plan emerge based on indigenous capabilities.

Withdrawal of US from UNESCO

2539. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether US has withdrawn from UNESCO;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any repercussion of it on the functioning of the UNESCO and the UN system in the inter-dependent thermo-nuclear world of to-day; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) United States withdrew from UNESCO on December 31, 1984.

(c) The withdrawal of a Member State from UNESCO adversely affects the principle of universality which is important for the achievement of the objective of international organisations of the UN System. A number of Western developed countries have also emphasised the urgent need for changes in UNESCO's functioning, and some of them have indicated their intention to review their participation in, or relationship with UNESCO if adequate changes of the type they desire are not carried out. As the US share of assessed contributions to UNESCO's budget was 25%, their withdrawal will also result in a serious budgetary shortfall. This may naturally necessitate the curtailment of some of UNESCO's programmes.

(d) India and other non-aligned countries have expressed full support for and confidence in UNESCO. We are taking an active part in UNESCO's Executive Board and its Temporary Committee which have recommended several concrete and constructive steps for the improvement of UNESCO's functioning. India has agreed to forego US \$ 407,245 which had accrued to it due to currency fluctuations on our earlier contributions. Several other countries have also taken similar steps to assist UNESCO to meet its immediate financial problems.

India and other non-aligned countries regret the withdrawal or threats of withdrawal by certain countries from UNESCO. We are determined to continue to work for the attainment of the ideals of

UNESCO and for the strengthening of the United Nations and the inter-governmental organisations of the UN family.

[Translation]

Shifting of Kota Airport in Rajasthan

2540. SHRI VISHNU MODI :

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kota airport in Rajasthan is surrounded by an area having more than 3 lakhs population;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered shifting this airport to somewhere else;

(c) if so, the details of the scheme prepared by Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) No, Sir. Some industrial units have however, come up in the city's outskirts on one side of Kota airport.

(b) to (d). As the industrial units do not pose any threat to the safety of current aircraft operations, there is no plan at present for shifting the airport.

[English]

"Steps to Check Pollution in Big Cities"

2541. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the increasing pollution in big cities with specific reference to Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : The steps taken to check increasing pollution in big cities include the following :—

1. Persuading industries to adopt pollution control measures.

2. Legal action against defaulting industries.
3. Formulation of the minimum National Standards for pollution for the various industries and their phased implementation by the Central & State Boards.
4. Prescribing Emission Limits for air polluting industries.
5. Declaration of air pollution control area(s) in part or whole of the cities.
6. Progressive control of municipal wastes through interactions with Municipal Corporations.
7. Financial incentives for installation and satisfactory performance of pollution control equipment; and, encouragement for installation of common effluent treatment plants particularly for small scale industries.
8. Development of cost effective technologies for pollution control.
9. Mass awareness campaigns on vehicular exhaust emissions and steps for enforcement of vehicular exhaust emission standards for

other cities, as has been initiated in Bombay.

State Cadres of IAS Officers Working in Central Government Ministries

2542. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the names of the cadres of the States, year of allotment, experience including number of years served as S.D.Os, District Magistrate/Collector/Deputy Commissioners and other IAS Officers working in the Central Government Ministries, Departments, attached and subordinate offices upto the level of Under Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : Based on information available in the Departments of Personnel & Training, two Statement I and II indicating the requisite information are enclosed :—

(a) Distribution of IAS officers serving at the Centre in posts of Deputy Secretary and equivalent by cadre and length of experience as (i) SDO and (ii) Collector.

(b) Distribution of IAS officers serving at the Centre in posts of Under Secretary and equivalent by cadre and length of experience as (i) SDO and (ii) Collector.

Statement—I

Distribution of IAS officers serving at the Centre in posts of Deputy Secretary and equivalent by cadre and length of experience as (a) SDO and (b) Collector

S. No.	State	No. of IAS officers at the Centre	Length of experience as S.D.O.*			Length of experience as Collector@				
			Less than 1 Yr.	2 Yrs. to 3 Yrs.	3 Yrs. and more	Less than 1 Yr.	2 Yrs. to 3 Yrs.	3 Yrs. and more		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	—	1	9	1	1	9	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2. Assam- Meghalaya		4	1	1	1	1	3	1	—	—
3. Bihar		13	—	7	6	—	4	3	3	3
4. Gujarat		8	—	3	4	1	2	—	2	4
5. Haryana		6	—	3	1	2	2	2	1	2
6. Himachal Pradesh		4	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	1
7. Jammu and Kashmir		3	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1
8. Karnataka		13	1	2	9	1	3	8	2	—
9. Kerala		5	—	1	3	1	3	—	2	—
10. Madhya Pradesh		10	—	3	5	2	1	3	3	3
11. Maharashtra		13	—	7	5	1	2	4	6	1
12. Manipur Tripura		7	2	5	—	—	—	3	4	—
13. Orissa		5	1	3	1	—	2	1	1	1
14. Punjab		5	—	3	1	1	2	1	2	—
15. Rajasthan		2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
16. Tamil Nadu		4	1	2	1	—	3	1	—	—
17. Union Territory		12	4	2	5	1	6	2	4	—
18. Uttar Pradesh		15	9	5	1	—	3	5	5	2
19. W. Bengal		7	—	1	6	—	4	1	2	—
TOTAL		147+	19	56	60	12	42	49	39	18

*Includes experience of officers in posts of SDM, Asstt. Collector, Asstt. Commissioner, Sub-Collector and Joint Collector (excluding the Training period)

@Includes experience of officers in posts of Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate.

+Excludes 4 officers in respect of whom information is not readily available.

Statement-II

Distribution of IAS officers serving at the Centre in posts of Under Secretary and equivalent by cadre and length of experience as (a) SDO and (b) Collector

State	No. of officers serving at the Centre	Length of experience as SDO*				Length of experience as Collector@		
		Less than 1 Yr.	1 Yr. to less than 2 Yrs.	2 Yrs. to less than 3 Yrs.	3 Yrs. and more	Less than 1 Yr.	1 Yr. to less than 2 Yrs.	2 Yrs. and more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
2. Assam-Meghalaya	3	—	2	1	—	2	1	—
3. Bihar	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
4. Haryana	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
5. Himachal Pradesh	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1
6. Jammu & Kashmir	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
7. Karnataka	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
8. Kerala	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
9. Madhya Pradesh	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1
10. Maharashtra	7	—	1	5	1	6	1	—
11. Manipur-Tripura	6	1	4	1	—	3	1	2
12. Nagaland	4	1	3	—	—	4	—	—
13. Orissa	4	—	3	1	—	4	—	—
14. Punjab	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
15. Rajasthan	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
16. Sikkim	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
17. Tamil Nadu	5	—	2	3	—	5	—	—
18. Union Territory	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
19. Uttar Pradesh	8	—	4	4	—	8	—	—
20. W. Bengal	6	1	1	4	—	6	—	—
TOTAL	62+	6	29	25	2	52	5	5

*Includes experience of officers in posts of SDM, Asstt. Collector, Asstt. Commissioner, Sub-Collector and Joint Collector (excluding the Training period).

@Includes experience of officers in posts of Deputy Commissioner and Magistrate.

+Excludes 2 officers in respect of whom information is not readily available.

[Translation]

"Checking Pollution in Ghagra River"

2543. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(c) whether any plan to check pollution in 'Ghagra river' is being considered by the Central Government; and

(b) whether Government are aware that Ghagra river passes through Ayodhya, the place of pilgrimage and there is much pollution in it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) No pollution control scheme for Ghagra is under consideration of Central or State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir; However, there is only some pollution from domestic sewage, solid waste and effluents of an industry.

[English]

"Special Fines on Anti-Pollution and Anti-Hazard Measures"

2544. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have contemplated to levy special fines for violating anti-pollution and anti-hazard measures;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 polluters can be penalised, and fines can be imposed for violation of anti-pollution measures.

(b) The enabling provisions are under Sections 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Sections 37, 38 and 39 of the Air

(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

(c) Does not arise.

Abolition of Custom Duty on Imported CZ Silicon Crystals and Wafers

2545. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government abolished about 70 percent customs duty on imported CZ silicon crystals and wafers in 1983, which is also produced in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for such heavy reduction in the custom duty for the imported stuff; and

(c) the details of compensating incentives given to Indian producers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Government reduced the Customs Duty on Silicon Single Crystals and Wafers to 40% in August, 1983 as a part of the package of incentives given to electronics industry.

(b) The main objective of this exercise was to bring down the prices of electronic components and equipment manufactured in the country.

(c) Simultaneously, the customs duty on the polysilicon, a basic material to manufacture Silicon Single Crystals and subsequently into wafers, was also reduced from 87% to 0% as part of the above package. Subsequently, incentives were given in terms of reduction of duty from 40% to 0% on quartz crucibles used in the manufacture of Single Crystals Silicon.

12.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that after I had brought to the notice of the House two serious matters, fortunately Government has

taken lot of interest. One was regarding Mrugesh Jaikishan and the other about Rajendar Sethia. Now, there is another episode in Haryana. A businessman in Haryana who has close links with politicians has got huge loan from nationalised banks and has illegally secured large foreign exchange for imports. I would like to know what has been done about the notice I have given on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : I shall see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Central Govt. is concerned. Allow the matter to be raised so that you can collect the information.

MR. SPEAKER : I know. I have to get the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is Haryana style of collecting wealth. What is your ruling ?

MR. SPEAKER : I shall see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you collect the information ?

MR. SPEAKER : I shall see.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, I have been drawing your kind attention repeatedly to terrorism raising its ugly head all over the country with special reference to Punjab. What is happening there has been brought to your notice. The murderer of Madam Gandhi, Beant Singh's father is being lionised and garlanded. His wife is being taken around in Punjab. This is a heart-rending scene to see. The terrorist postures of Longowal after his release are dangerous to the country—the way he has been talking. his interview and coupled with this the decision of Chauhan to declare a Government in exile in London. All these issues are important. Government must come out with a comprehensive statement. Home Minister is here. I will request you to direct the government to take some action and make a statement. This is a horrendous crime. Stern action should be taken against these criminals who are parading them and they should be arrested. This is an issue affecting national sovereignty.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara) : Sir, yesterday at a function the Akali Dal brought on the dais the father of one of the assassins, of Mrs. Gandhi father of Satwant Sing, lionised him, idolised him and garlanded him. Meetings after are meeting taking place. Does this not amount to subscribing to the assassination ? Does this not amount to abetting assassination ? What is the Home Minister doing about it ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : We cannot keep quiet and be helpless spectators when these things are happening. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is beyond my comprehension that a man can go so low. I do not know how to put it. Even basic human instincts are dead or the basic human values have degenerated to such a low depth. It is up to the Home Minister take action. I am aghast. I am shocked. I do not know what to say about it.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Why are Government wanting to negotiate with them ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want to say anything.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that journalists in this country get protection from every section while they attend their conference...

MR. SPEAKER : They are full citizens of this country.

SHRI PRIYA RAJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : At the time of National Union of Journalists Conference at Banaras those who were coming from Calcutta to attend the Session were beaten at Joshidi station by the GRP. Railway Minister should take action...

MR. SPEAKER : This is a law and order problem. This cannot be raised here. Not allowed. This a law and order problem. I cannot take it up.

(Interruptions)**

**Not recorded.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The Home Minister is sitting here. Why don't you compel him to talk on such a major issue that he will not negotiate as long as Akalis take such a stand ?

On the other hand, Government is telling them, we will give you this dam, we will give you this facility and that facility. What is this ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not for the Akalis; this dam is for the Punjabis, it is for the country.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : On the 30th March, in the Ham Log programme of Door Darshan some derogatory remarks and denigrating remarks were made against the people of Kerala which were insulting to them. Sir, such remarks are unfortunate. I request the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to take action in the matter. They should conduct an enquiry. Government should assure the House that such a thing will not be repeated and strict action will be taken against the people responsible.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : The hon. Member brought it to my notice. There was no intention to hurt anybody's feeling. Just before the programme started yesterday a statement was made by Door Darshan regret and tendering apology.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is a law and order problem. It cannot be accepted.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
rose.

MR. SPEAKER : No madam.

[Translation]

I don't expect it from you.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Hundreds of Harijans have been killed by the Bhoomi Sena in the Jahanabad sub-division of Gaya district in Bihar. Recently, they beheaded two Harijans in Kokrasa village and took away their heads...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : State Subject—Not allowed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I raised the matter about Delhi High Court Judge. It has come in papers...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Amal Datta, you should do home work.

[English]

Your thing is not based on facts, I cannot allow it.

Now, Papers laid.

12.08 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Aircraft Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 292(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985 together with an explanatory note, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1984.

[Placed in Library. ee No LT-662/85]

Notifications under All India Services Act and a Statement re delay in the laying Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Centre Cultural for Resources and Training, New Delhi for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of

section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :

- (i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. GSR 308(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1985.
- (ii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. GSR 309(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1985.
- (iii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. GSR 327(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1985.
- (iv) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. GSR 328(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29 March, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-663/85]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the *Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-664/85]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What in the matter Mohantyji ?

[English]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : There is a steep rise in the prices of essential commodities. They should make a statement.

*Annual Report and Audited Accounts were laid on the Table on the 29th January, 1985.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : At least tell the Home Minister that he should say something about it. Let him say something.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked about it. What more can I say ?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Let him say : I will not negotiate. Please tell him, Otherwise you will be failing in your duty.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kamal Nath,— can I say something more than what I have said ?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Sir, you have not told him anything. If you have told him, he has not heard it. Please tell him again.

MR. SPEAKER : He is a living human being and he knows what I mean. I think the whole House agrees. Do you think there is any dissension in the House on this point ?

Now, Shri Shivraj Patil. Papers laid.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

[English]

Notifications under Central Industrial Security Force Act and Annual Report on the Working of provisions of Section 15A of protection of Civil Rights Act, for 1983

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (First Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 225 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 1985, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-665/85]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Working of Provisions of Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 1983, under sub-section (4) of section 15A of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-666/85]

Resolution modifying Cabinet Secretarial Resolution giving revised composition of the Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Resolution No. 13016/6/84-Admn. I (A) (Hindi and English versions) dated the 23rd January, 1985 modifying Cabinet Secretariat Resolution No. 84/1/1/83-Cab. dated the 4th June, 1983 giving revised composition of the Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-667/85]

—————
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is very bad. They are running with the hare and hunting with the hound.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Prof Tewary the whole House is unanimous, don't try to destroy the unanimity of the House.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Why is the Oppositon quiet ?... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let him not do it. Let him not try to divide the opposition. Mr. Speaker, we all agree with you.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What is all this ?

[English]

Please sit down.

All of you may please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let him not divide the opposition. We protest against it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Prof. that is not my intention.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Will you please sit down or not ? What do you want ? Please sit down.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) ; Sir, he must apologise.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We not only condemned the incident, but in the House the other day I rose and I said, we completely agree with what Mr. Das Munsu has said. We have all condemned the episode and after all that, he has got the temerity to challenge the entire opposition ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You should condemn it. You have not done any obligation to anybody. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, sit down. When I say sit down, please sit down. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, you don't tell them anything...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, please sit down. Mr. Amar Roy Pradhan,

please sit down, Mr. Choubey, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, we abide by your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told him that the House was unanimous on this point and I appreciated this. I just said two minutes back that there was no dissecnsion on this. It was absolutely made clear.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Rao Birendra Singh to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, you do nothing when they break the rules. You cannot chastise them. You cannot make them apologise. You cannot make them to withdraw their remarks. But be have been complying with the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : I have done more than that, Mr. Amal Datta. Can't you understand that ? Can't you understand English ? Ask Prof. Dandavate what I have said.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you have put the record straight. I am satisfied about that, After that, why should he have the licence to brandish the Opposition like this ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of any licence. If he had listened to what I had said, he would not have said that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Rao Birendra Singh to make a statement.

12.13 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : DECISION TO PERMIT ROLLER FLOUR MILLS TO BUY WHEAT IN THE OPEN MARKET

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Hon'ble Members are aware that the availability of wheat in the open market is very good, and there is likely to be further plentiful supply during the forthcoming harvest. Hitherto, the roller flour mills were not allowed to purchase wheat in the open market, but were supplied only through the Food Corporation of India. Government feel that it is no longer necessary to keep out the roller flour mills from the market. With a view to increase supply of wheat products to consumers, and help the mills to fully utilise their capacity as also to provide the farmers with alternative avenues for the disposal of their wheat surplus at competitive price, it has been decided to permit the roller flour mills to purchase wheat directly in the open market upto their requirement, with immediate effect. This will be in addition to the existing facility of obtaining stocks from Food Corporation of India. This permission to purchase in the open market will be subject to the condition that the price offered will not be less than the minimum support price announced by the Government. Stock limits for wheat imposed on traders have already been removed earlier, and there is no restriction on its movement throughout the country.

MR. SPEAKER : Very good. Now, we go to the next item—Matters under Rule 377. Mr. Madan Pandey.

12.13 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

[Translation]

- (i) Need to revive Malaria Eradication Programme to check the increasing mosquito menace in U.P. and other places

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Malaria, filaria, encephalitis and several

other diseases are spreading due to mosquito menace in almost all the States of the country and particularly in the main cities of the eastern region of Uttar Pradesh, like Gorakhpur, and have become a health hazard there. The malaria eradication programme has been abandoned for long. There is an acute shortage of spraying machines and insecticides. In the first instance, the insecticides are not available and those which are available have become outdated or the mosquitoes have gained immunity against insecticides, so that spraying of insecticides or fumigation has prove ineffective. It has resulted in mosquito menace in all parts of India and people are suffering from malaria fever. In such circumstances, if the Central Government do not revive the malaria eradication programme and instruct the States to improve the drainage system, the above disease would spread in an epidemic form.

I, therefore, urge the Central Government to pay immediate attention to this matter.

(ii) Need to solve the problem of shortage of drinking water in Bihar

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir several States of the country and particularly Bihar have been affected by drought this year due to failure of rains. This may lead to damage to crops on a large scale and acute shortage of drinking water and fodder for cattle in the remote rural areas. There is an urgent need to implement the long and short term drinking water supply schemes on war footing in the rural areas of Bihar. The Central Government should give instructions to the State Government in this respect. The drinking water supply schemes are lying incomplete in small cities and villages since 1967. The Central Government have also spent a considerable amount on these schemes but the rural people have not been benefited. If the Central Government pay attention to this problem, drinking water which is the minimum need of our life, can be made available to the rural people at low cost.

(iii) Need to provide reservation and other facilities to Muslim sweepers in U.P. similar to those being given to the Hindu sweepers

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD (Bansgaon) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the need of providing special facilities and reservation to lakhs of muslim sweepers settled in Uttar Pradesh. Their main occupation is to clear filthy gutters and urine and faeces from the lavatories. They are the most exploited and downtrodden section of the society. For centuries they have been earning their livelihood by pursuing this occupation but no special facilities or reservation is available to them whereas the Hindu sweepers engaged in this occupation are enjoying the benefits of special facilities and reservation in education, employment and in politics.

So, I would urge the Central Government, through you, that the Muslim sweepers should also be provided with the special facilities and reservation at par with the Hindu sweepers so that their children may make a place for themselves in the society.

[English]

(iv) Need to take up development work around Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar which are the places of pilgrimage and tourist attraction in Orissa

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar along with Chilka Lake have been attracting a large number of tourists for years. Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar are places not only of tourist attraction, but are also places of pilgrimage. Many foreigners and Indian nationals visit these places to enjoy the aesthetic and artistic construction of temples and manifestations of Oriya architecture from ancient times. The sea and its surroundings, the beautiful beaches of Puri and Konark are a special attraction to international tourists. Chilka lake which is frequented by various types of birds has unique tourist potential.

But the infrastructural development of this area is inadequate. A marine drive

built from Konark to Balighai is to be expanded upto Puri and further extended to Harchandi. The surroundings of Chilka lake are to be developed by good roads and with boat facilities. The total area must be surveyed by the Tourist Department and the developmental work of the area taken up immediately to make these places more attractive for the tourists particularly the international tourists.

[Translation]

(v) Shortage of Fertilisers in Bihar

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI (Balua) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been an acute shortage of fertilisers during the Rabi and Kharif sowing in Bihar for the past 2 to 3 years and it has adversely affected agricultural production in the State. The main reason is that the Barauni unit of the Hindustan Fertilisers supplies fertilisers and it is not meeting its commitment because of low production for some time past. As a result thereof, the Barauni unit is not able to make full E.C. supply to Bihar. For the last three years, there has been a steep fall in the production of fertilisers and its main reason is bad management. So, I would like to suggest that necessary action may be taken to step up production in Barauni by improving the management and by adopting other measures. Until the required improvement is brought about in the working of the Barauni unit, the other companies may be asked to make additional supplies.

Unfortunately, the shortage of power has added to the problem of the fertiliser unit in Bihar. Although a captive power plant has been sanctioned for the Barauni plant, yet work thereon is going on at a snail's pace and it will take at least 2 to 3 years more for its completion. For the completion of the captive power plant, there is need to take certain effective steps on priority basis by way of a time-bound programme.

[English]

(vi) Need for announcing without further delay payment of Second Instalment of Interim Relief to Central Government employees.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi) : The Fourth Pay Commission was set up

in June 1983. About two years have passed, but the report has not been given so far. This has created strong resentment amongst the Central Government employees. The Fourth Pay Commission was set up to remove the disparity of wages between the Public Sector employees and Central Government employees. At present, a Lower Division Clerk of LIC is getting Rs. 450 more than a Lower Division Clerk of Central Government. The Central Government employees are awaiting announcement of second interim relief very eagerly. The Finance Minister should ask the Fourth Pay Commission to announce the second instalment of Interim Relief to defuse the tension and resentment from amongst the Central Government employees.

(vii) Demand for clearance and inclusion in Seventh Five Year Plan of the West Bengal Government's proposal to construct barrage on the Subarnarekha near Bhasraghat in Kesiary.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Narayan Choubey.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I am coming Sir.

PROF. MAHDU DANDAVATE : You can make your statement from the Treasury Benches.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur) : The people of Midnapore district, West Bengal particularly in blocks Kesiary, Dantan, Mohanpur, Pataspur, Egra, Contai, Belda, Narayangarh etc., suffer from shortage of irrigation facilities. Irrigation facilities in West Bengal as a whole are much less compared to States like Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, etc. The areas mentioned above are even below the average facility of West Bengal. Only 6 to 7 per cent of the land in the above mentioned area secure water from irrigation sources. Agriculture depends wholly on nature which very often betrays the farmers.

To mitigate the difficulty of the farmers, the West Bengal Government had proposed to construct a barrage on the Subarnarekha near Bhasraghat in Kesiary

block. Correspondence between the Central Water Commission, Planning Commission and the State Government has been going on for years in this regard. The people are agitating for acceptance of this in the Seventh Five Year Plan. I request that the Planning Commission should give clearance to the proposal and include it in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(viii) Need for introducing a daily direct super-fast train between Bangalore and Delhi.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Present Railway Service between Delhi and Bangalore has been found to be extremely inadequate since the only train, viz. Karnataka Express runs on bi-weekly basis and the Bangalore bound passengers lose time especially under emergent situation. People cannot effectively use their vacation due to this less frequent service. Further, the growth of traffic between Delhi and Bangalore is increasing steeply since Bangalore is a fast growing city in the country. There is, therefore, an urgent need for the introduction of a daily direct super-fast train between Bangalore and Delhi.

The conversion of Guntakal-Bangalore line in broadgauge was expected to improve the Railway Service between Bangalore and Delhi resulting in the introduction of a daily train. Combining of Andhra Pradesh (AP) Express and Karnataka Express was also planned to facilitate a daily superfast service between Delhi Secunderabad-Bangalore. Unfortunately, due to some unknown reasons, the above plans have been kept in cold storage.

I, therefore, suggest that A.P. Express and Karnataka Express should be combined and given a suitable name. This would provide a daily Super-fast train service between Delhi, Secunderabad and Bangalore with no additional infrastructure and would help the passengers travelling not only between Delhi, Bangalore and Delhi, Hyderabad, but also those between Hyderabad, Bangalore as well. This would help the people of both Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Hence, I strongly urge upon the

Railway Minister to introduce the above train service forthwith.

[Translation]

(ix) Need to save cows from large-scale slaughter in West Germany by importing them for free supply to the farmers in Himachal Pradesh

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is understood from the newspaper reports that there are about one million milch cattle in European countries which are being slaughtered there due to their number being very large. The stocks of milk, butter, etc. in these countries have accumulated to such an extent that they no longer need these cattle.

Himachal Pradesh has cold climate and these cattle can therefore, be well looked after there. Also the people of the State lack nutritious food which can be met through milk. The Government of India also provide cattle through rural development schemes, but the cattle being from tropical regions do not yield enough milk there. I would request the Prime Minister to import these cattle so that their slaughter is stopped. Efforts should be made to supply these cattle free of cost to the people of Himachal Pradesh in maximum number so that they could improve their economic condition. I would also like to assure that the people of Himachal Pradesh will take full responsibility for looking after these cattle.

[English]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1985-86

Ministry of External Affairs.—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up item No. 7. Since the hon. Member Shri Ram Nagina Mishra had started speaking yesterday, I request him to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA
(Salempur) : Sir, Yesterday I was expressing my views regarding the Ministry of External Affairs. I had covered some of the points yesterday and now I am speaking on the rest.

It is a matter of great surprise that although ours is a policy of non-alignment, and we are against imperialism and apartheid and believe in the policy of live and let live, yet what is the reason why our policy failed to have any impact? There must be some reason for it. We have to go deep into this question. We have seen that when we are putting up barbed wire fencing for our security reasons or taking other security measures on our border, Bangladesh says that she would not let us do so. I come from a rural area. I shall give you an example. There are two neighbours one of the neighbours is somewhat weak and the other neighbour harasses him quite often. Now the first neighbour wants to construct a boundary wall between the two houses so that the other neighbour may not harass him. There-upon the second neighbour objects to this construction of the boundary wall. The same is our condition. I would like to know which other country except Germany is putting up fences along its border. We are taking this step out of compulsion so that there may not be any discord with our neighbour. The people from Bangladesh frequently enter into our territory and create problems. The people of India do not enter Bangladesh to create mischief. Therefore, we want to put up barbed wire fencing for our security but they say that they would resist any such move. They have resorted to firing to stop us. Ours is a policy of non-alignment. We want to live in peace but what should we do to maintain our security and also at the same time to live in friendliness with Bangladesh.

Exactly the same situation prevails in Sri Lanka. The people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka are being murdered in thousands. On the contrary, the people of Indian origin living in the U.S.A. and the U.K. all creating trouble against India and are conspiring to divide India into two parts

and the Governments of these countries are assisting and encouraging them in the creation of "Khalistan". Money is flowing from there. When our Armed Forces entered the Golden Temple, they seized arms. What was their origin? They were of Chinese, American and Pakistani origin and we have proof of it. What is the condition of the neighbouring countries bordering India? Pakistan does not want us to be strong, Bangladesh does not want us to be strong and so also Sri Lanka. We request them daily like a saint to maintain peace, but they are not doing so. Their reasons are very clear. You see that nobody created trouble on the borders of the U.S.S.R. or the borders of the U.S.A. and similarly there has been no trouble on the frontiers of the U.K., but we find that trouble is created on our borders. From where do people infiltrate into Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland? According to my view, the basic reason is that we are not very strong as yet. We can win the friendship of other countries only when we make our country strong. We remember the days when in the wake of Chinese aggression, the rural people had donated their entire gold for the country. All of us, whether sitting in this House or in other parts of the country want India to be strong. I shall go to the extent of saying that we shall prefer to fore go a meal a deny rather than be a slave. Therefore, I would submit to the hon. Minister that we should review of our policy to find out its shortcomings. Its only reason, as I see it, is that though we are more in number, yet militarily we are not strong enough to scare them. If they want help from us, we should help them and we do help them but there are powers like the U.S.A. which do not want them to be with us. The U.S.A. is pouring in limitless money in those countries and equipping them with the area meats, because she thinks that India is a vast country with 70 crore population and if she becomes strong, it will not be in their interest. If she remains free of problems, she will progress and her military power will increase. Therefore, their policy is to keep India weak, so that she could not make progress.

Recently, a conference of six nations was held in Delhi in which a Resolution

was adopted to the effect that super powers should stop tests of atomic weapons. The U.S.S.R. responded to that Resolution and said that they would stop them temporarily but they would watch U.S.A.'s reaction to that. They stopped atomic tests and the development of missiles, but there was no response from the U.S.A. It shows that the U.S.A. wants to have its hegemony throughout the world and that is why she is helping our neighbouring countries. We maintain that we shall not make atom bomb, but our neighbouring country Pakistan is making atom bomb. Their people infiltrate into Kashmir and the Punjab illegally and some of them even been apprehended. Therefore, my submission is that Government should reconsider their policy and should increase their military power and keeping in view the global conditions, India should make atom bomb, even a more sophisticated bomb, if possible, so that we could show to the world that if we are attacked by any country. We are capable of meeting that challenge.

Sir, despite our best efforts, the Punjab problem has not been solved so far. We are noticing that meeting against India are being organised in England quite frequently. The people of Britain and the M.Ps. of that coming are inciting the "Khalistanis". We have raised our voice against this, but our humble and meek attitude is not going to serve any purpose.

It is correct that in the modern times even the biggest country would not be able to enslave any other country. We should warn England that if they indulged in such activities against our country, we would be forced to consider counter measures against them. We have been saying time and again that we are not against any country, but other countries should also not indulge in conspiracies against our country.

The U.S.A. should also not take any step against our country. Today, Pakistan is getting sophisticated weapons from the U.S.A. and she is also acquiring atom bombs. The same is the situation in regard to China. China is also supplying sophisticated and modern weapons to both

Bangladesh and Pakistan. China has constructed roads on our borders and check posts have been set up by them in our territory. Efforts are being made to encircle our country. All these conspiracies are going on against our country.

Sir, we have observed that when Heads of State of France and the U.S.S.R. visited our country, they made speeches in the Central Hall of our Parliament and explained the policies of their respective countries in their mother tongue. When the people of Arab countries visit our country, they are dressed in their traditional dress and speak in their mother tongue. But it is a matter of great regret that though the Britishers had left our country, yet they imposed their culture and language on us. When we go to foreign countries or our Ministers visit foreign countries and address their Parliaments or public meetings, they speak in English. I would request that with a view to maintain the dignity of the country, all of us should make our speeches in Hindi there. We are still following the old traditions of the Britishers. This way we would not be able to establish our identity in the world. If we have to establish our identity in the world we should speak in foreign countries in our mother tongue so that foreigners are also compelled to learn our mother tongue... *(Interruptions)*... I would request...

There is a complete in Sanskrit --

**Kritah Prayatna Karyam Siddham Na
Bhavet Kritra Doshah.**

If the objective is not achieved despite efforts, one should have self introspection and find out where the faultlies.

We should, therefore, also think why are we not having the desired success in our foreign policy. Thousands and lakhs of people are being murdered in Sri Lanka today. When a country like Sri Lanka is behaving in this manner with us, we should raise this matter in the Security Council and put political pressure on them. Lakhs of refugees came to our country from Bangladesh and their entire expenditure was borne by us. We were forced to take

military action there. Similarly, lakhs of refugees are pouring into our country from Sri Lanka. If we want to provide total security to our country, India would have to be a strong country and for this purpose, all the sophisticated weapons would have to be produced in our country itself. We should make our country so strong that no country dare attack us but on the contrary this would extend their hand of friendship.

With these words, I support the Demands.

[English]

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrah) : The international situation is full of tensions. Confrontation prevails over cooperation between relations of nations. There is an escalating arms race. Till recently there was total absence of willingness for constructive dialogue among major nuclear powers. It is a sign of hope that the dialogue, which had totally collapsed for several months if not years, is again going on in Geneva. Only yesterday and today there has been very positive response from both the leaders—Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Reagan—about agreeing on defining the aims of this dialogue i.e. arms reduction and moving towards general and nuclear disarmament step by step. But in this situation the risk of out break of war is increasing. Unless there is a solution to this very crucial problem, the world is threatened with extinction as a result of the nuclear holocaust. Similarly, this already difficult situation is confounded by the deepening economic crisis in the world in which both the developed and the developing countries are involved. In the developed countries there is a large unutilised capacity, millions of people are unemployed and there is escalating arms race which may go up in a year to \$ 1000 billion a year. In the developing countries there is a debt trap and decreasing concessional financing. Because of this, the very developmental process in many countries has come to a grinding halt. Because of terms of trade which are going against the developing countries, the low income countries among the developing countries particularly are facing bankruptcy. So, this again is leading to even more tensions.

India has always followed this policy since Independence, first under our leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, which was further developed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and now the mantle of this policy has fallen on our new Prime Minister, who has stated the priorities very clearly. But the basic plank of the Indian foreign policy has been peace in the world.

In the post Second World War, the whole world was divided into two camps of ideological military alliances. And the newly emerging independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America were confronted with a situation which was unreal to them because they were not interested in the rivalry between one camp and the other. They were interested in consolidating their newly won freedom by development process and by stability at home. They know that they cannot develop if there is a war and confrontation and if the international relations are determined by confrontation.

The freedom of these countries was at stake. Therefore, the path of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence emerged largely as a result of the policies pursued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the 'fifties and early 'sixties and later in a different context in the 'seventies and early 'eighties Shrimati Indira Gandhi developed it and tried to meet this challenge. Basically, the Non-Aligned Movement was the biggest factor. The first meeting started with 25 countries and the last meeting in Delhi had 120 members, including observers and guests. It emerged as the biggest factor for peace. And peace today is because if there is no peace and if there is an outbreak of nuclear war, the whole world, the mankind is annihilated. Therefore, this is the most urgent problem. As you know, on 22nd May, she invited six leaders from the five continents and issued the famous May Declaration calling the world to halt the arms race and have a comprehensive test ban treaty banning all the tests for nuclear research and development of nuclear arms. This was a step which was taken up our new Prime Minister in the 28th January Declaration in Delhi, known as the Delhi Declaration. The Six Nation Summit issued a declaration which lent urgency to this problem. Similarly, the Prime Minister, in his policy

statement, has said that peace and development are the urgent priorities. Later on, he goes on to say that improving relations with our neighbours in this region is of paramount importance and he will take initiative in that direction. It goes to the credit of his dynamism that he has taken initiative on the two multilateral fronts—on the big issues of peace and development and on the other big issues that face the whole mankind. He has taken initiative particularly in the more difficult arena of the economic relations where you will see more and more nations going over to bilateralism to solve their own personal interests. Answer to some of these issues of international economic crisis is multilateralism. It has to be on global basis. But the industrialised nations are seeking bilateral and even regional solutions to solve their problems immediately, thus bedevilling whatever little prospect of progress goes on in the developing countries. For example, a few industrialised countries are spending, as I said earlier, a thousand billion dollars on military expenditure. But in the last International Development Assistance (IDA) Loan, Seventh Replenishment, they could not give what they were to give. They were giving 16 billion dollars but they reduced it to 9 billion dollars. The very industrialised nations which are spending a thousand billion dollars on military expenditure, they say they do not have seven billion dollars, they are too poor to give seven billion dollars. They can spend a thousand billion dollars but they cannot provide concessional loans which goes to the development of the low income countries in Africa, in Asia and in Latin America. Without such developmental assistance, the political stability of these nations is at stake but they could not provide this loan. Therefore, there is a decreasing concessional financing in the developing countries resulting in debt and development crisis. Many of these countries cannot pay their debts, they cannot develop, they cannot export, there is no growth in these countries. They are in a crisis from which there is no way out. There is no solution to the monetary and financing arrangements today. Thanks to the initiative taken by the Indian leadership—the late Prime Minister Madam Gandhi and our present Prime Minister—

there is a ray of hope that we have in the South-South Cooperation. We cannot wait. If the North and the South, if the rich countries and the poor countries, if the developed countries and the developing countries are not cooperating, let the economic cooperation among the developing countries themselves be there. Various meetings of ECDC have taken place to develop their own economic cooperation which has resulted in their going forward.

Similarly, in this area, the SARC area, that is, the South Asia Regional Cooperation, you know, the Foreign Ministers, launched the Delhi Declaration in 1983. There have been several meetings, in Maldives, there has been a meeting, there is going to be another meeting in Dacca this year. And this is the area in which the cooperation among the countries of South Asian Region is important. In this context I would like to emphasise some of its aspect which impinge our relations with the neighbours because the Prime Minister in his very first broadcast had said that 'we want to improve relations with our neighbours', and the basic parameters he has underlined are mutual respect, equality, non-interference, cooperation and mutual trust. These are the bases on which he has underlined them and he has taken initiative, and I am happy to say that the sent the Foreign Secretary to these countries, the Foreign Secretary has already visited Pakistan, he has been to Nepal and he is going to some other countries in the region, he has been already in Sri Lanka. These are difficult areas and I would like to say that taking Sri Lanka, the first thing that appears to me...*(Interruptions)*. I am not unaware of the difficulties involved, but among the neighbours we have to live in cordiality. If we do not live in cooperation confrontation will be devil all of us and all are developing countries. poor countries, they are in the process of development, they want stability and therefore, it is in the interest of all—this is recognised, this is the commonality that each one of them should have an element of cooperation. Taking Sri Lanka question first, I think the basic issue there is how the Sri Lankan Government is able to create confidence among the two ethnic groups

which are, as you know, on total confrontation course, violence and hatred. This is not going to help, it has to be solved through negotiations and the Government there has to create this confidence. There is no use blaming India. India has already been blamed that it is helping the extremists, but it is not. India has repeatedly said that it has vested interest in the integrity and unity of Sri Lanka. It has said that it does not want to interfere in any way. Repeatedly this assurance has been given and it must have been repeated there during the Foreign Secretary's visit to Sri Lanka, and I hope better sense will prevail because already the patience is running out. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in the area from which you come we have already 40,000 Tamil refugees and the patience is running out and therefore, unless this question is solved...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not 40,000, but 90,000 refugees now.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Now it is 90,000. Well, it is worse then. It is all the more urgent that this question is solved peacefully.

Coming to our relations with Pakistan, it is important to have good relations with all the countries in the region and Pakistan in particular because we have to emphasise that our relations with Pakistan can only be bettered through a process of bilateralism, which was agreed in the Simla Conference. The moment you introduce outside element, the moment you introduce outside powers, the moment you introduce outside factors in this region, the matter is complicated. Indo-Pakistan relation is an example of that. We cannot have improved relations with Pakistan as long as Pakistan is depending on escalating arms race and getting arms supplies from the United States of America. There is a recent study by the Strategic Institute of London. It says that Pakistan is spending 3 times the per capita on arms than that of India. Pakistan's military expenditure is 7.1% of their GNP whereas India's is 3.2. To add to it, Pakistan is getting all the concessional assistance, subsidised arms assistance from the United States of America as well as from some of the Arab

countries. This is an addition. This is straining the relation. India has been trying to build bridges with Pakistan. You can offer no-war pact. But as long as mutual confidence is not there, it is of no use. On the one hand you offer no-war pact and on the other, you do not allow Indian newspapers to travel there. You do not allow Indian films to go there, Indian songs to go there, for which there is a large public demand. You are not allowing a small cultural, trade and other agreements. That shows the dichotomy in the mind of the Pakistani rulers and therefore our emphasis is that we want to build a cordial and mutually cooperative relation, mutually beneficial relation with Pakistan, despite all these factors. We must state that as long as this factor of outside interference, outside help, outside strategic consideration, various global strategic consideration comes into this area, this will be a major obstacle in building up close relation. This applies to all countries. For example, we are having a very good economic cooperation with Bangladesh. But many of the irritating factors are Farakka barrage or fencing of the border. This matter was raised in the Question Hour today. There cannot be any objection by them. We are building our fence in our own territory, not even in the no-land area. It is in our territory. Problems have been created in Assam. It is such a serious problem, we want to prevent any more illegal immigrants. This is just an internal matter and legitimate matter. But this is objected. This is a very irrational attitude but we hope to prevail over it. Despite all these factors, we want to build a close relation with Bangladesh.

Similarly, in regard to Nepal, our Foreign Secretary has gone there and we hope that in the near future, we would sign a few economic pacts, hydel projects and various other projects. There are bigger projects. The negotiations are going on, I hope. We would build up a and fruitful copperative relation with Nepal. So also with Bhutan or Burma or Maldives, we would build our close relation. We want to say that South Asia Regional Cooperation will be achieved only if there is good political relation and this has all positive elements of developing into a mutually

beneficial regional cooperation area just like the European Common Market. Similarly, this area can also benefit. In this connection, I must pay my compliment to the Minister of State for External Affairs and again our Foreign Secretary. Both of them have visited Iran, Iraq and played an important role in easing the strife. This is happening in our region. Both of them are in the Non-Aligned group. Both of them are developing countries. They are our very good friends with India. And it is a great tragedy. They are having very excellent friendship that a sort of never-ending war is going on. Already 400 thousand people have been killed. Enormous property destruction is going on. I am glad that he has been able to bring about some positive signs. Although I do not expect any immediate results, I hope that very soon this war will end and the process of reconstruction will begin. It will take longer. It is easy to destroy but it takes longer to build.

13.00 hrs.

I am happy that the Government has laid down these priorities, bringing about peace in the world, preventing nuclear holocaust and putting international development process on rails. It has completely gone off the rails. International economic crisis each year is compounding and creating more international tensions, in our regions also. We want to make this area a tension-free area in which we have peaceful cooperative relations with our neighbours.

Indian Ocean is a zone of peace. This was declared unanimously by the United Nations. But since then, instead of proceeding towards creating a peaceful zone, nuclear arms and nuclear bases have been built here. This has again become an area of tension. It is our paramount interest that let no confrontation take place; let no war take place; let peaceful atmosphere remain. It has been our belief since very beginning. Jawaharlal Nehru used to say it; Indiraji used to say it and now our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is saying it. We want to maintain stability; we are trying to have stability in all regions because stability and development at home is related with stability and development outside in the world.

For developing countries, it is vital that there should be peace and economic order based on equality and justice so that there is all round development on equal basis, all over the world, for both developed and developing countries. It is essential for every developing country to go ahead. This is the continuity in our foreign policy, that is, peaceful relations, non-alignment, peaceful co-existence of different countries in the world. Countries can take to any social order; countries can take to any political order, any ideology. But they must co-exist and cooperate. Confrontation can only lead to destruction. In a nuclear age, the question of survival, the question of security, is different than the question of survival, the question of security, in a conventional age. Therefore, we have to function on the basis of cooperation.

This has been the back bone of our foreign policy since our Independence. This policy continues and remains so. The priorities are there and I am happy that the Government has underlined the priorities clearly. I compliment the Ministry of External Affairs, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs and, of course, the Prime Minister who is laying down policies, for carrying out these priorities in a systematic and dynamic manner and in trying to solve the various problems facing us. This is a ray of hope.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a matter which we have to very carefully understand and develop relations with various parts of the world.

First of all, let us start with our neighbouring countries. As regards Pakistan, we are always having ups and downs. Our relations seem to be improving. But they have again worsened. There are various problems which we are constantly facing and we are not able to solve these problems in spite of so many discussions repeatedly we have at every stage.

Let us take Afghanistan. Here, we have to play a very important part between

two major countries. Our role is very important. Our actions and our policies really guide a proper understanding of the world.

Coming to Sri Lanka, we are today facing a big problem. Though all our neighbours are small countries, they seem to be not very cooperative, nor we able to accommodate them with a type of system that they like and nor they are able to feel very happy with us. Sri Lankan problem is a very big problem. Our Tamilian friends in that area are facing a lot of difficulties and they are constantly facing threats to their lives. If this is going to face a lot of problems not only in that country but in various other countries. Our people have migrated to various countries and they are going to face a lot of problems.

The Sri Lanka problem is a very serious problem. Though it is a small country, it is able to come to that level and even it has come to the stage of threatening us. They seem to compromise every time but again they are reacting in a different way. That is why it requires very strong policy. There is no use of going on following the policy of persuasion. If this is continued, they will take it as weakness on our part. Unless we are very stubborn, and take our policies very seriously, we get into the stage where everybody feels that we are only persuasive but we are not able to take any effective decision. Even in Bangladesh, what has happened earlier? And now even today, we are discussing border issues. How they react to it? That shows our weakness. At every place, we should act very stubbornly and very strongly. We can look at various other parts of the world, how there is cooperation between one country and its neighbours. Let us take the Common Market where they have not only friendly relations between one another and they also have effective trade and understanding and business at every level. The economy should improve. This is the type of thing that we should develop with our neighbours also. Unfortunately, we have not been able to do anything so far. Even if you look at East European countries, they have understanding with one another. With

Russian cooperation, they decided the products which they have to manufacture and what are their requirements and who can supply their requirements most efficiently. The understanding at international level is not only mutual but it must have its ultimate goals for economic development or cultural activities in various aspects. That is the way how we should be able to develop in various aspects. Even if you look at our neighbouring countries in Asia, they are able to have common goals. They have common trade, common understanding but, unfortunately as regards our relations with our neighbouring countries, in spite of various efforts, we are not able to make any dent at any level. I do not know what exactly is our policy. Let us even take Asian countries. Why have we not been able to have common business activities whereas they are able to have them for themselves? We are a big country. We have our own strength. In spite of that, the neighbours also require lot of assistance from us. We have lot of resources and man power. If we are not able to develop any trade and business with our neighbours, what is it that we can do? Our country has not been able to build up cultural activities and understanding with our neighbours. Our foreign affairs require that we should establish friendly relations at every level.

Let us look at Kampuchea. We are not able to come to any final policy matter. We should come to a definite decision on this.

Even Taiwan for example. The mainland China was not on friendly relations with the United States. But today the United States is able to maintain good relations with the Mainland China and Taiwan. We are not able to keep up the recognition of Taiwan. Why are we not able to do it? This is a matter where we cannot simply stand on principles. We should be flexible in our attitude and see how far the other countries are friendly with us and how far we can build up our trade and good relations with them. That is most important. Today Taiwan has absolutely nothing against us. But in spite of that, we are not able to recognise it whereas the United States is doing business

and everything with China and is also keeping good relations with Taiwan. If this is the case with those big countries, if this is how they are able to act, what is wrong with us? Why not we adopt the same type of system? We cannot stand on principles and policies. The ultimate results are not going to come this way. Even Taiwan is going to face the same problem. Unless we are able to define our policy in regard to Kampuchea, we are not able to have good relations with Asian countries.

You look even at Indonesia. Japan has become a monopoly of various things at various levels. We can do a lot of things for them. But they are keeping us away because we are not able to maintain good relations with them. Even though we are having good cultural relations with Indonesia Japan since long time there is a slight set back now.

Let us look at Africa. Unfortunately we do not have good relations with some of the African countries. We are no doubt friendly with some countries. But even those countries are having some sort of suspicion about us.

Even in respect of South American countries where we should have developed a tremendous amount of advantages and benefits, our Embassies abroad have not been able to do much, they have not been able to develop good cultural and trade relationship in those countries. Even though they were anxious to have trade relationship with us, we were not able to come up to the level of their expectations.

Now take the big nations, the USA and the Soviet Union. There again, proper advantages have not been gained by us.

We are one of the leading countries in the world; we are also the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, and in that capacity we were supposed to come up with certain peace initiatives, but our impact has not been felt even though we made some efforts. The other day the Prime Minister mentioned in the House that he was trying to bring about a settlement between Iran and Iraq. But in spite of our efforts,

we have not been able to show much success in that direction.

Now let us come to the Gulf countries. Our people who are working in the Gulf countries are not given proper assistance by our Embassies there. This is one of the important responsibilities of the Ministry of External Affairs. They should be able to look after our people abroad. Quite often, when our people go abroad, very little assistance is given to them by our Embassies. May be, the Ministers are taken care of, but not the others. For trade relations, we need important information regarding the various types of things and equipment which those countries may need from us. Our Commercial Attach in the Embassies should be able to get all this information and also take steps to have it widely publicised in our country, so that we can build up and develop our trade relations with them. Unfortunately, very little is done by our Embassies. If only we had all this information, with our manpower and technological resources, we could have progressed much more. In fact, it would help both sides, not only the nation which gives but also the nation which receives.

So much of money is spent on our establishment in the Embassies, but unfortunately very little is done by them. Even our students abroad say that the assistance for them from the Embassies is not coming up as much as it should. Even the doctors abroad were having a lot of problems; the Embassies were not able to help them to the extent that they were supposed to. After all, we are not maintaining our offices abroad only for issue of passport and visa. They are expected to do much more than what they are doing now.

Another point which I want to raise is this. For a long time, we never had any visa system with Germany. But recently they have introduced the visa system and that too, with rigid conditions. The other day when we were discussing this problem with the German Embassy people here, they were telling us that they were giving us visa on the same terms on which we were giving to the Germans. I do not know what are the terms and conditions

on which we are issuing visas to them. They say that they are only reciprocating what we are doing to them. So, we have to be very careful in such matters.

I am sure, the hon. Minister will look into the various points that I have raised and will try to build up good and friendly relations with all countries and try to expand our trade relations also. I thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I would like to express my thanks to the hon. Minister and the concerned officers of the Ministry for providing us with a detailed Report about the Ministry of External Affairs. This exhaustive Report has enabled us to understand the foreign policy from every angle.

First of all, I would like to express my views by just referring briefly to the situation prevailing before our party come to power again in 1980. You might remember that at the time of the Janata rule, they had stated that as a matter of policy they did not want to make any changes in the foreign policy. But the implementation of the foreign policy was such that it Powered the prestige and image of India and our foreign policy came under attack. Many incidents like the flattering behaviour of our ambassador in U.S.A., the insult and humiliation forced by the then Foreign Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in China, humiliation faced by Shri Shyama Nandan Mishra in England, who had gone there without prior consultations and such other incidents are ample proof of this situation. But the far sightedness and firmness with which our late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, again pursued the policeis laid down by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, helped us to presented our policies again in the true perspective before the world. It is correct that during the last five years, we have been apprising the world about our foreign policy in clear terms.

It is also correct that at present there is an arms race international tension and a

nuclear weapons race. Our new Prime Minister, Shri Rajive Gandhi, has enunciated our foreign policy recently. His statement makes our foreign policy clear. He had said :—

“We have always believed in working for peace. Our policy is to have friendship and to maintain friendly relations with all the countries on the basis of mutual interest. We are committed to a new economic order on the basis of non-alignment, justice, equality and mutuality, i.e., we are fully committed towards peace and development. We believe in the policy of safeguarding the freedom of the countries and non-interference in their affairs.”

You would recall that on late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, had taken the initiative of maintaining close relations with all countries of the West and the East, of the North and the South. But it is also true that there have been some problems so far as Sri Lanka is concerned for the last nearly twenty years. The people of Tamil origin have been falling victims to the ethnic violence there, due to which forty thousands refugees have come and sought refugee in our country and incidents are reported from daily the Island. There cannot be any Military solution of the problem; some political solution would have to be found. Many Ministers and Secretaries of our country have visited Sri Lanka on many occasions and have persuaded Sri Lanka that the solution of this problem could only be a political one. But, on the contrary, the Sri Lankan Government not only ill treated our fishermen, but they beat up and also anested them. But despite that attitude, our foreign policy has been to show due courtesy to their ships or personnel if they strayed in our territory.

Now take the case of Pakistan our Secretary visited that country. Talks have been held with them earlier also on many occasions. The friendship treaty proposed by us is in no way different from No-War Pact. The Government of India have always made efforts to implement the Shimla Agreement in letter and spirit, but

intentions of Pakisian are not clear. I would like to submit to our hon. Minister that it is not possible to ignore the way Pakistan gave shelter to extremists and treated the hijackers. Recently our Hon. Prime Minister went to the U.S.S.R. to attend the funeral ceremony of President Chernenko. They said that they waited to create an atmosphere of co-operation and amity. But the statements which appeared in the press were totally different. This is a serious situation. There should be clarity of thought and we should definitely follow that path.

Just now one of our friends has said that the U.S.A. has maintained good relations with China and Taiwan at the same time. In this connection, I would like to say that our policy should not be a dual policy. The same thing appeals to other countries also. We want to improve our relations with all the countries. Just now a reference was made to our neighbouring countries, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. We want to have good relations with Nepal. We have very good relations with Bhutan. We are having not only good political relations with Bhutan but we have also provided help for their Fifth Five Year Plan for their progress and we have also assured them of our help in their Sixth Five Year Plan beginning in 1987. You have seen that the foundation stone of Devighat Hydro Electric Project was laid by the king of Nepal. Similarly, we have cordial relations with Burma in addition to Nepal and Bhutan. We are having good relations with the Maldives. We have done this on the basis of our foreign policy. The maintenance of the integrity of other countries and non-interference in their affairs have all along been the basic principles of our foreign policy and on the basis of those principles, we are making efforts to establish good relations with other countries.

There is growing tension today in the world and the world is facing a danger due to Nuclear weapons. We have made a significant contribution in reducing such tensions and drawn the attention of the world towards these dangers; especially the meeting of the Heads of State of six countries had drawn the attention of big

powers towards this. I would like to mention the name of those five or six countries. The Heads of State of Argentina, Tanzania, Sweden, Mexico and Greece had assembled here and put forward a proposal that the stockpile of Nuclear weapons should be destroyed, because we have already seen the horrifying results of their use in Hiroshima. We made this appeal on 22nd May and again on 29th May the same appeal was reiterated and we told the world that unless we moved towards disarmament, there could not be place in the world. The manner in which we are shaping our foreign policy is known to all. We also want to improve our relations with Bangladesh and a reference has been made about it today. We want to increase commerce and trade with them, but it is very unfortunate that when we want to have fencing on our borders, reports are received that people from the other side of the borders sneaked into our territory and attacked our people and harassed them. We want to establish good relations with all the countries.

Our other friends have spoken about Kampuchea and it is also correct that India is very much concerned about it. India is very much worried about the problems of Indo-China. We would have to sit at the negotiating table to defuse this tension. We have not only established contacts with other countries and political level and made untruing efforts to establish peace in the world, but we have also taken action in the economic sector. When a summit of the industrial countries was held in London, the then Prime Minister of our country had written a letter to all the Heads of State in which she had said that all the countries would have to adopt an attitude which could bridge the widening gap between the rich and the poor nations.

It has just now been said that our Ministry of External Affairs has not entered the commercial and technical field. I would like to remind you that in 1964 the budget of the Ministry of External Affairs for technical education and foreign relations was only Rs. 4,40,000 and I am happy to say that during the last 20 to 22 years, it has increased to about Rs. 6.5 crores. We are not doing this for political

power or diplomatic power. We are doing this for the progressive economic development of our country. We are also trying our best to import modern technology from other countries.

The African countries witnessed drought and our Prime Minister sent one lakh tonnes of wheat there. Is it not a step in the direction of improvement of our relations with other countries? The message sent by our Prime Minister to the people of the Middle East has minimised their difficulties and it has paved the way for the establishment of peace there. Is it not a concrete proof that our Prime Minister, our Foreign Minister and the Ministry of External Affairs are alert in every matter? They can deal with every situation.

I visited certain countries recently. I would like to request the hon. Minister to pay a little more attention towards the working conditions of our officers working there and the difficulties being experienced by them. We visited South Korea and saw the living conditions of our officers there. I do not say that we should not observe austerity but at the same time we shall have to ensure that the educational standard of the children of our officers working in foreign countries is not lower than that of the children of the representatives of other countries so that their morale does not go down. It is true that we have made arrangements for Central schools in foreign countries also, but our officers experience difficulties in the matter of education. I request the Minister to pay attention to this matter.

I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Minister and the Ministry on the successful implementation of our foreign policy. They worked in very difficult circumstances. The success achieved by us is not small keeping in view the geographical conditions and the population of our country.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Tarun Kanti Ghosh. Mr. Panika, you have taken more time; you have taken more than twenty minutes. Please resume

your seat. I have called the next speaker. Nothing to go on a record.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : **

[English].

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH (Barasat) : Sir, I rise to speak in support of the policy of the Government in regard to our Foreign Affairs. Since the role which we played in our freedom struggle, I think this is one area where you have got the entire support of the people of the whole country and all the political parties in the country. Our foreign policy is a policy which has got the backing of the entire nation. When people say that India is a non-aligned country, what I want to say very emphatically is that no doubt India will follow a neutral path but it is a path of positive neutrality. India does not fear to say what is right and what is wrong. India does not fear to call a spade a spade.

In this connection I would like to submit certain suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Minister of External Affairs and the Prime Minister.

Firstly, whenever we talk about Russia and America—they are very important countries no doubt—we should bear one thing in mind. To my mind, the most important thing would be, that we must have very friendly relations with all the countries which are our neighbouring countries, Sir, I have been listening during the Question Hour about what has been said regarding Bangladesh and the fencing of the border and other things. Bangladesh came into being when the Pakistani dictator wanted to have genocide in that part of the world and the people rose and revolted against that. Not only that. The then Prime Minister of our country, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, came forward, on a humanitarian ground, and gave all help to the people of East Pakistan and later Bangladesh was created. I submit that we should make every effort to very friendly relations with this neighbouring country—Bangladesh. As a matter of fact, the only thing that we import from

**Not recorded.

this country is newsprint and that is also a very small quantity. On the other hand, we can export a lot of things to that country. So, I would request the External Affairs Ministry in consultation with the Commerce Ministry, to find out how we can increase our trade with Bangladesh. The same is the case with the other neighbouring countries. Sir, it is very unfortunate that Pakistan is under the influence of certain other foreign powers and they have been acting since their birth in an anti-Indian fashion. We do not want to reciprocate that spirit in that fashion. We want really to create a very friendly relation with Pakistan. How we can achieve it, I do not know. When Indiraji was alive, she made every effort to have very friendly relations with Pakistan and I am sure Rajivji is also doing the same thing.

Now, Ceylon is a very small country on the Southern side, in the Indian Ocean. We have respect and goodwill for Ceylon. But the way they treat the Tamil people there is very bad and that created a rift between the local Tamils and Sinhalese. The number of refugees entering into our country is something which should be stopped immediately. So, this matter should be resolved instead of being allowed to be dragged on month after month.

Then, Sir, our relation with the Middle East countries should be very strong. Not only we get oil from those countries, not only a good number of Indians work in those countries, not only they have become very big buyers of our goods, but we should try to be really a good and friendly country in that region. Unfortunately, even in the Middle-East countries, the influence of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. is there. The same thing is going on far African countries are concerned. India is the leader of non-aligned countries. We should take a lead in the matter of giving relief to the suffering people in Africa. The Western powers should not be allowed to be reckoned with in the sense that they are the only saviours of the poor and downtrodden. We, with whatever means we have, should pull together with all other non-aligned countries so that we can come forward and give help to the African nations who have

also suffered like us, for more than two-hundred centuries under the foreign yoke.

Sir, about South-East Asia, here also I see that our relation could be strengthened very much. But I do not know how to express my view. Here also, the same big powers are playing their role. As far as China is concerned, I am very happy to know that every effort has been made to normalise relations between China and India. In China, there is a tremendous industrial market and every nation in the world, whether in Europe or America, is trying to have its share in the big market that is opening in China. I believe that India should not lag behind and if we could develop our relations, we could open up this market for Indian goods, there would be lot of boost to the Indian economy.

As far as our relations with the big powers are concerned, no doubt we want friendly relations with America and Russia, but at the same time, we cannot forget that Russia has been our sincere friend right from the inception, and from our independence. Our relations with Russia stand on a different footing, but at the same time we want to develop our relations with America also. We must make Americans realise that they are a democratic country, and we are also a democratic country, but all their effort has been to support dictatorship in this region and force us to spend money for defence which could have been utilised for raising the standard of living of our people. This is a point which we must make them realise.

America and Russia are now meeting on the subject of arms control. We should raise our voice and ask "why only arms control, why not abolish weapons altogether?" What is the meaning whether one is having 2000 atomic weapons, or 1800 atomic weapons. What is the difference? Both these countries have got over-killing potentials. The stand of India as also of all peace loving countries should be that all atomic weapons should be destroyed and abolished from this world, not reduction or not only control on increasing that. Now, the Congress Senate is debating

whether they should vote for MX missiles with ten war heads. Those missiles can go and destroy a very large number of people. Russia will also develop the same thing. We talk of 'Star Wars'. I do not know what is the harm in stopping the atomic weapons altogether. That is what our foreign policy should be, and I think, that is our foreign policy.

In any case, I would like to say that our relations with all the under-developed countries should be very strong, our relations with the developing countries should also be strong, but the main thrust should be on those nations, who have also undergone difficulties as we had during our subjugation period.

I am sure that the policy enunciated by our great leader, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, is being still followed today. It has been followed and strengthened by Indiraji and I have every reason to believe that under the dynamic leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, it will not only be followed, but strengthened further.

I do not want to take more of your time except that I would like to say in the end that India should have friendly relations with Bangladesh, Pakistan, Ceylon and all the neighbouring countries and as quickly as possible.

With these words, I want to support the budget proposals of this Ministry.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH (Bulandshahr) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after the trauma and travails of the Second World War, and the emergence of the UNO, the world had heaved a sigh of relief and people all over the world had begun to think that perhaps a time had come when this beautiful planet of ours would be rid of the scourge of war and there would be peace and plenty all over the world. After the last forty years, when we observe the international scene today, we find that the situation is quite different to what we had envisaged forty years ago. All our hopes in that regard, I am sorry to say, have been belied. What we see today is that the differences between the two Power Blocs are as sharp as ever and both the super powers are accumulating enormous

quantities of weapons of mass destruction, both of conventional type and nuclear type. They are also now thinking of inventing space weaponry, which of course, will add another dimension to this horror story. This is tragic indeed to think that billions and trillions of dollars are spent every year by a handful of countries on weaponry while half of the world is suffering from economic stagnation, poverty, food shortage and what have you. It is a very horrifying scenario before us. Sir. If we are to face this successfully we will have to wake up and fight against these negative tendencies and try to bring about a change in the world.

Sir, the main thrust of our foreign policy has always been, and is today, establishment of peace in the world and bringing about an accelerated economic development of the entire world and particularly of the Third World countries. But in order to achieve this very laudable objective and aim, it is necessary that we start working, first of all in our own home, in our own country and then in our immediate neighbourhood. Our Prime Minister and the Government are fully aware of the importance of this issue and our Prime Minister has given the fullest and topmost priority to this work. No country in the world can speak in a world forum with any courage or conviction, unless its own house is in order. And for that reason, our Prime Minister has taken a tremendous initiative to solve the problems, with which we are faced internally and domestically. Topmost among the problems is the problem of Punjab today and as you know, our Prime Minister has taken the initiative to solve this problem as early as possible.

Also, on the economic front, he has taken certain decisions which were announced at the time of Budget and we hope that as result of this, economic conditions and industrial growth in our country would also improve. Once that happens, once there is peace at home and economic prosperity at home, we can take a definite stand in international affairs.

In regard to our neighbours, the House is aware that the Prime Minister has tried

his best to break the impasse that exists in our relations with our neighbouring countries. Our Foreign Secretary has been to a number of countries nearby and he has had fruitful discussions with them. There is no doubt that there are many problems between ourselves and Sri Lanka and between ourselves and Bangladesh. I must say that it is inherent in the situation. There are always problems between neighbours and there will always be. But the point is that we should work out a mechanism and we should have a kind of relationship with our neighbours, whereby whenever problems crop up, we should be able to solve them amicably and in a friendly way through negotiations and discussions. This is exactly what is being done by our Government at the present moment.

Our Foreign Secretary went to these countries. He did not come back with any solution, nor did we hope for any solution straightway. But his visits certainly created a climate which would help us to come to an understanding on substantial issues and we are very hopeful that this exercise will be fruitful and helpful in the second and third round of talks with these countries, and we will be able to solve these problems.

By and large, our relations with our neighbours have been good. There have been ups and downs as I said, but I think that our foreign policy and the foreign policy framework is resilient enough, flexible enough to absorb all these shocks and solve these problem in times to come.

With regard to our relations with our neighbours, I am not going into as to what the problems are, as they are all known to all the hon. members. But I am just saying that these problems are being tackled in a very forthright manner. At this stage, I would like to point out that there are two main difficulties. Which are coming in our way in solving our problems with the neighbouring countries : firstly, the very size of our country and our industrial and economic strength are such that any of our small neighbours can naturally have some suspicions or fear about India. Of course, we try our best to dispel those fears and

suspicions. But it is inherent in the situation, and because of our size and our strength, these problems are bound to be there.

The second hurdle is the interference by some outside Powers in this region, who do not want that our relations with the neighbouring countries should improve, or that they should be on a cordial and friendly level, because they feel that if all is well in our neighbourhood, and India has a chance to develop, and there is peace all round, India may one day become a very strong and powerful country and pose a challenge to the position of those outside countries who are now holding dominating position in our region. And that is the main reason why they see to it that our relations with our neighbours are not friendly and cordial; and they want to keep the pot boiling, so to speak.

So, these are our main difficulties; but we are aware of them, and we are doing everything possible. I must compliment the Minister of External Affairs for having done extremely well in this regard. The problems are difficult, and the circumstances in which they are operating are also very difficult. But despite all that, I feel they have made a very good progress in that regard, and I am very happy about this.

Our Prime Minister has taken cognizance of all these major developments and problems; and he has taken certain initiatives, about which a mention has been made in the House, which are very welcome indeed.

We are talking about nuclear holocaust and the resultant danger the world is faced with. This is a reality which nobody can deny and our country is doing everything possible within its power to defuse the situation, to bring about a climate in the world where there will be no tension and there will be no quarrels; and we are trying to see that the issues the world is faced with are all settled amicably and peacefully. That we are doing through the UNO, we are doing through the Non-Aligned organization, and at various other levels.

We welcome the initiative taken by the

Prime Minister, when he called the six-nation Conference here in January; and that was followed by the Delhi Declaration. During the deliberations of that conference, this whole question was highlighted, and the world at large was told about the danger lying ahead of us. In these circumstances, what should we all do to avoid a nuclear holocaust which would kill rich and the poor alike, the strong and the weak alike, and will bring about devastation in the world? We hope that the Delhi Declaration will be thoroughly studied by all the countries concerned, and will be given the due attention that it deserves.

The Prime Minister had also sent his emissary, our Minister of State for External Affairs who is present in the House now; he went to Iran in order to bring about some kind of a settlement between Iraq and Iran who are fighting. I am sure that as a result of his visit, some kind of an understanding must have been arrived at between these two countries for the cessation of hostilities over there. So far, nothing has happened, or we do not know of it; but I am very sure that all these efforts that we are making, will be fruitful in the end, and that this unfortunate struggle that is going on between Iran and Iraq will also come to an end one day.

On the economic front which is also very important, we have made efforts in the past to bring about a dialogue or discussion between the countries of the North and those in South, because we feel that if the developing countries of the world are to develop, and develop fast, they can only do it with the cooperation, help and guidance of those rich countries which are well ahead of us in this race, and their cooperation is very important; but try as we would, we have not succeeded in that effort. Some of the richer countries are dragging their feet on the whole issue. They are not prepared to come to brass tacks so to speak, and sit down with us face to face around the table and discuss how the small and weaker countries can be helped. But this is a very difficult problem; unless we have the cooperation of the bigger Powers, we will not be able to make much headway in that regard. I would suggest to the hon. Minister of External Affairs that instead of devoting too much of

attention to North-South talks, we should take up the question of cooperation among the developing countries, much more than otherwise, and I think for that we have the Caracas programme of action programme, which has also worked out certain schemes and ideas as to how the developing countries can cooperate among themselves. So, we can at long last get together either through the aegis of the Non-aligned Movement or in the Group of 77, and decide as to how we can help each other in bringing about better trade relations and improving our economic condition through mutual help and I am sure we can improve our position. Our emphasis should be on cooperation amongst ourselves rather than depending on the mercy or the attitude of the bigger powers.

When the Non-aligned Summit took place in Delhi last time, they took a decision to bring about a change in the financial and monetary system of the world which we all feel is rather heavily weighted in favour of richer countries; and the poor countries are not getting the benefit as they should; and in that connection, our late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi appointed an expert committee of Non-aligned Nations to go into the whole question as to what changes are to be brought about and to submit a report. I understand that report has now been completed and submitted and is being circulated to all the countries concerned; and it is being studied. I would request the hon. Minister to give more attention to this matter and to expedite the whole process. Let all the countries study that report, come together, call a world conference and try to bring about the requisite change in the system which is not beneficial to us at all, which is beneficial only to a certain number of countries; and this inequality should be removed as early as possible.

I should like to draw the attention of the Minister to one very pertinent matter which the hon. member Shri Faleiro raised yesterday that is about economic content in our foreign policy. Now this thing has been talked about for a very long time indeed. I had the occasion to be associated with this Ministry a long time back. Even

then they used to discuss it very frequently. Proper economic content has not been given to our foreign policy. The emphasis is all the time on political relations. But the fact remains that political relations are important no doubt, but political relations without economic base are baseless and meaningless. So, we have to give more and more emphasis on the economic relations; and for that, I feel that our present representatives abroad have to be given a proper orientation; our diplomatic representatives abroad should be properly trained and they should be told that they should lay more and more emphasis on developing economic and commercial relations with the countries rather than depending on the political relations all the time. This is very important. Some attempt has been made in that direction. But I still find that most of our diplomatic officers consider it infra dig to deal with such matters; and they leave the matter to their underlings and I am afraid, the whole thing is overlooked. I would like that more importance should be given to this aspect.

Regarding the question of the Indian Ocean being the zone of peace, this matter has been talked about for a long time; it is very important because it has created tension in the littoral countries and has brought danger to peace very close to our own country. A resolution has been passed by the UNO to call a world conference on the Indian Ocean, but, there again because of difficulty created by the bigger powers, Super Powers, this conference has not been convened. It is very important that it is convened as early as possible; and I think we can make extra effort in this direction; and somehow through negotiations and persuasion we should try to bring the two Super Powers together and persuade them to hold a meeting so that this question can be tackled and this menace is removed or reduced which is so very close to our own border.

As far as the basic tenets of our foreign policy are concerned, I do not think that there is any dispute about them, and I think that they are as effective now as they were when the foreign policy was enunciated. But the only thing is at times we are accused of perhaps not following the basic principles of our foreign

policy. This allegation is basically incorrect. India has never deviated from the path set out in the basic principles of our foreign policy. We feel that they are flexible enough to take care of all the crises and all the eventualities coming before us and we have no basis to complain.

At the end I congratulate the hon. Minister for having taken the initiative and trying to bring about a solution for the problems confronting us now.

With these words, I fully support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Sir, far as the foreign policy of India is concerned, it cannot be denied that India is contributing a lot in establishing peace in the world. So far as atomic warfare is concerned, India has mobilised public opinion against it. Being a leader of non-aligned countries, India has been raising her voice in support of the underdeveloped countries of the world which has created a very good impact.

14.00 hrs.

I feel that due to the legacy, hard-work and ideals of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, the prestige and status of India have no doubt risen in the world, but I would like to add that the prestige and status of India have not risen to the desired extent. The basic problem facing us is that our relations with our neighbouring countries are not cordial. We do not say that we have committed many faults, but I would like to say that there have been some lapses on our part and our neighbouring countries have also been in the wrong. The Foreign Minister should bear in mind that our relations with our neighbouring countries like China, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka should be cordial. India is a very big country. She has got the resources as well as the potential. She has taken advanced steps in the field of technology and industry. She can give a lot to her

neighbouring countries. India comes next to China in the matter of power. There is no match to her so far as her infra-structure in industry, technology or man-power is concerned. I feel in these circumstances, that India should build her own image and position in the world and for this purpose a beginning should be made with the neighbouring countries. We shall have to adopt the policy of give and take. Being a big country, we shall have to realise the psychological, socio-economic and other difficulties of Bangladesh. Similarly, we shall have to apprise ourselves of the problems facing Pakistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. I would like to submit that in this context let us first take China. Our relations with China are better now, than what they were when we were in conflict with her at the time of the Sino-Indian war, and they had marched into our territory in Aksai-Chin, Ladakh and NEFA and occupied our areas; today the conditions are different. Today, if the USA and China can come closer and can have friendly relations, I feel that the relations between India and China can also improve. India and China can become good friends. I feel that there is no possibility of deterioration of our relations with China in future. There is greater hope of improvement in our relations. We shall have to pay attention to the Afghanistan issue also. It cannot be denied that we have got good relations with the USSR. She helped India of the time of difficulties and we should appreciate that. Our relations with the U.S.S.R. are better than with other countries. But I would like to caution the Government that at present Afghanistan is sitting on a volcano which is about to burst and it will emit lava. We shall have to concede that the Karmal Government is a socialist Government. They have taken a number of revolutionary steps and carried out agrarian reforms. But it is also a fact that they are not getting the cooperation of the people of Afghanistan. The people there do not treat Karmal as their own. That is why large scale hostilities are going on there. The U.S.S.R. army and Karmal are on one side and the local people are on the other side. It is wrong to say that it is a revolt which is being carried on with the help of foreign powers. We shall have to take a realistic view and

watch our own interests. I feel that India should use her good offices on the Afghanistan issue and she should find an appropriate solution so that the interests of both, the socialist Government there and the local people, are safeguarded. A peaceful negotiated political settlement of the problem should be found. I would like to tell you that the Indian Government should not take unilateral action in this regard. A solution should be found keeping in view the interests of our country. An appropriate solution should be found by holding discussions with the U.S.S.R. as well as Karmal. Other-wise if, unfortunately, war breaks out, it will engulf India also. Hence, I would like to say that India should pay attention towards it.

Secondly, Pakistan is our immediate neighbour. So far as India and Pakistan are concerned, our culture and our past are common. I fail to understand how even now they can be divided. The National Conference people never accepted them as two countries. We can say that we are one country divided into two parts. They are to parts of a heart. So far as Pakistan is concerned, she is under a misconception of which the Pakistani politicians have taken advantage and created difficulties for India. In Pakistan there are certain elements today also, who are inciting the Pakistani people that India has not recognised Pakistan so far. We shall have to counter such thinking. I feel that it is not difficult to bring Pakistan on the right path. Pakistan has its own problems. Pakistan should realise that India is a very big country, a very big power. It is not in her interest to have confrontation with India. Jammu and Kashmir is the bone of contention between India and Pakistan. In this connection, I would like to reveal that in 1975 an agreement was reached between Indiraji and Sher-e-Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah, which had brought to an end a secessionist movement which was going on in Kashmir. The people of Kashmir and India came closer to each other once again and a new era began. After that Pakistan also did not try to interfere much. Besides the 1947, conflict, three wars were fought between India and Pakistan, the first one in 1965, the second one in the Rann of Kutch and the third

one in 1971 when Bangladesh was created. All these wars had a great impact on Kashmir also. But, after the agreement reached with Sher-e-Kashmir, the people there have developed an opinion under the leadership of the National Conference, on the basis of which befitting replies were given to Pakistan. Even today, the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir makes it clear that 24 seats will remain vacant in the State Assembly in respect of the area which we call occupied Kashmir and which they call Azad Kashmir. It is for you to settle this issue with Pakistan. So far as the State Assembly is concerned, 24 seats will remain vacant in it.

I would also like to submit that the Foreign Minister should bear in mind that we have to protect democracy in this country at any cost. My feeling is that some foreign powers are also there behind the Assam, Punjab or Kashmir issues. Take for example the Assam issue. If we really want to stop the foreign powers in Assam, and want to combat their tactics and the problems being created by them, we shall have to settle the Assam problem at the earliest. So far as the Punjab problem is concerned, it is not confined to us. It is not an internal matter, it involves other countries also. Therefore, we should have to bear in mind that so long as there is unrest and distrust in the Punjab, these foreign powers will take advantage of the situation and all those forces whose aim is to weaken the country and create problems in the Punjab will get encouraged. I, therefore, want to suggest a solution of the problem, through you. In the Punjab, which is our border State, a negotiated settlement should be reached at the earliest. Do not consider every Sikh of the Punjab as an enemy of India. The Sikh community has made the greatest sacrifices for the country and have been second to none. If, therefore, we gave opportunity to extremists to incite people and delayed the solution, we may have to face serious consequences. We would, therefore, have to view the Punjab problem in the international perspective. Government should not further delay the solution. In this House and also in the previous Parliament, there used to be a daily discussion that a solution to the Punjab tangle should be found at

the earliest. I welcome the steps taken by the Prime Minister recently and request that the Punjab problem may be resolved at the earliest.

Lastly, I would submit that so far as the Arab countries are concerned, not only is their number quite large, but they have also a population of more than 10 crores. As far as our cultural relations with them are concerned, they are the closest *vis-a-vis* other countries. Pakistan used to be proud of the fact that she was the biggest Muslim country of the world, but that nation has been shattered after the creation of Bangladesh. The Muslim population in our country is 10 crores which is more than Pakistan's population. We should, therefore, further improve our relations with the Arab countries which would be beneficial to us. They have petrol and we have technology. We can give them much and also can take much from them, which will be advantageous for our country as well as for them. This will strengthen our relations with Arab countries.

It is unfortunate that the delegation sent by the Prime Minister under the leadership of our Minister to Iraq and Iran could not achieve anything tangible. The position of India in the Sub-Continent at present is not as strong as it should have been. Had our position been strong, we would have succeeded in Iran and Iraq and they would have accepted our proposals. We should continue to endeavour to attain that position and in this connection the hon. Minister should do the needful.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to take this opportunity and devote the time allotted to me to speak on one issue, Sri Lanka, which is an issue of great importance at the moment, which has stirred up great passions in Tamil Nadu and also throughout the country.

Sir, there is a universal anguish about what is happening in Sri Lanka. One section of the people in Tamil Nadu have a sense of apprehension, a sense of anxiety that if a solution is not found to the Sri

Lanka issue, there will be a great explosion. There is another section albeit, a smaller section, which has a sense of anger about what is happening and there is a great deal of disappointment about certain recent events which have given rise to misgivings among some sections. In recent days one issue that has given rise to apprehension is the statement which was issued by the Sri Lankan Government after the visit of our Foreign Secretary. It was no doubt clarified afterwards. Another statement which has given rise to some apprehension is the statement made by the honourable Minister of State for External Affairs regarding the rights of Indian fishermen to fish in the waters on the Sri Lankan side of the international boundary line. I wish to speak at some length on these issues. But I will finish within the time allotted to me.

Firstly there is the problem of refugees. As you know, since the 1983 violence, 50,000 refugees came from Sri Lanka and then there was a lull. On the 5th of February 1985 there was another influx of refugees and between 5.2.1985 and 28.2.1985 10,838 refugees landed at Rameswaram. Between 1.3.85 and 9.3.85 3,674 refugees arrived at Rameswaram. We talk about the boat people of Vietnam and Cambodia. Those are the boat people of 1985. They come by boats paying Rs. 100/- or Rs. 200/- per head, leaving in the darkness at night, arriving here penniless with some belongings; families are broken up, in some cases parents arrive and children remain there and in some other cases parents are there and children arrive here, one child has come, one child remains there—like this families have been broken up and this has been going on right from February and March. They all came from Mannar district. Mostly they were fishermen; mostly they were Christian people. But all of them were Tamil speaking people. Then, there was an exchange of views between India and Sri Lanka and there was a lull. Again during the last week, people have started coming. This time, they are coming not only from Mannar district but from Vavuniya, and Trincomalee. They are no longer only fishermen. Farmers are coming. They are no longer only Christians. Hindus are also coming. Two

other districts there are now the centre of operation of the Sri Lankan Army. Mannar district has been practically evacuated. Every Indian Tamilian in Mannar has been persecuted and driven out of Mannar district.

I was in Rameswaram recently. I spoke to couples. I spoke to children; I spoke to old people; I spoke to young girls and I spoke to young boys. What is the picture? The Army is a law unto itself in Sri Lanka. It is no longer under civilian control. In all probability, the President, Jayawardene is a prisoner of the Army. He probably signs the dotted line. He speaks the voice of the Sri Lankan Army. What is the Sri Lankan Army doing? The Sri Lankan Army goes in a group of 500 and enters a village and makes a search of every house. I spoke to young girls. Young girls of 14 to 15 years told me in confidence that many of their class-mates have disappeared. They said that their friends, young boys have disappeared. They have never been seen again. The most popular method of killing young boys is to bind the body to a rubber tyre or cycle tyre or car tyre and then burn it and throw away the body in the forest. Young girls have been raped and molested. Young girls gave me names of their friends and they say, their friends had disappeared one day. A senior labour inspector in the Sri Lankan Government drawing a salary of 4,000 Sri Lankan rupees has come to India with his family. He told me that he had two cars two houses and he was a very high officer. Why did he come? A lady checking inspector in the Customs Department drawing a salary of Rs. 2,000 and her husband working in a private transport company had come with their family. A shipping contractor in Mannar said that he had a palatial house, servants, cars and a huge family. He came away leaving all his belongings. Why are these people coming away unless there is persecution in Sri Lanka? This is causing grave anxiety in Tamil Nadu I spoke to the refugees. No one believes. I say this again this no one believes that conditions of normalcy will be restored in Sri Lanka. Nobody believes that he will be able to go back and live there in peace and honour. If we ask them, will you go back, for the

record's sake, they will say that they will go back if normal conditions return. But nobody believes that conditions will return to normalcy in Sri Lanka. For the record, they may say that they want to go back but they do not believe that they can ever go back to Sri Lanka.

There is another problem and it is very serious problem. It is the problem of Indian fishermen. At one point of time, there were 1,000 mechanised boats and 1,000 country crafts berthed in Rameswaram. Now, it is no more than 200 boats. And on any given day, no more than 50 to 60 boats are put out to sea.

(Interruptions).

Now, there are two agreements. I sincerely wish that the hon. Minister of State for External Affairs takes note of these agreements. I have studied this as a parliamentarian and I have studied this as a lawyer. I want to make this submission. There are two agreements. The first agreement is dated 26th June, 1974. It is regarding the international boundary line in the Palk Strait. That agreement has two important clauses. One is article 5 and another is article 6. Article 5 reads as follows :

"Subject to the foregoing, Indian fishermen and pilgrims will enjoy access to visit Katcha Theevu as higher to and will not be required by Sri Lanka to obtain travel document or visas for these purposes."

Article 6 reads :

"Vessels of India and Sri Lanka will enjoy in each other's waters such rights as they have traditionally enjoyed."

There was another agreement. The first agreement was signed by the Prime Ministers. Another agreement at the level of Secretaries was entered into on 23.3.76. It is this agreement which has given rise to a complete misapprehension about the legal position. I think, it is the erroneous understanding of this agreement by perhaps some officers of the Ministry of External Affairs which has given rise to all kinds of

complications. This agreement says that the IBL which has been drawn for the Palk Strait will be extended to the Gulf of Mannar which is in the south and the Bay of Bengal which is in the north and in the east. Kindly visualise the map. The Bay of Bengal is in the north and the east; the Gulf of Mannar is in the south and the west and the Palk Strait is in between. The IBL was drawn for the Palk Strait and the IBL was to be extended to the Gulf of Mannar and the Bay of Bengal.

This agreement has no clauses corresponding to articles 5 and 6. In fact, I would go to the extent of saying that it is a matter which is to be inquired into as to why there was no clause corresponding to articles 5 and 6 when at the level of Secretaries a supplemental agreement was entered into. It was to supplement an earlier agreement signed between the two Prime Ministers.

Anyway, the second agreement did not supersede the first agreement. I want this to be made clear that the second agreement is supplemental to the first agreement. It did not supersede the first one. It could not have superseded the first agreement. It was only an extension of the International Boundary Line.

The first and the second agreements have been understood to mean that upto 1983 Indian fishing vessels, Indian fishermen, can go to the Sri Lankan side of the IBL and they can go upto Kachchativu which is an area rich in prawns. From 1974 and even after 1976 and upto 1983, Indian vessels had an unfettered access to go to Kachchativu. How is it that after 1983, Sri Lanka is taking the second agreement and saying that Indian vessels cannot cross the IBL? What is worse is and what gives us anguish is—I speak with a certain amount of concern—that the Indian authorities are now interpreting it to mean that Indian vessels cannot cross the IBL. The Coast Guards and the Naval authorities say, "We will not give you protection if you cross the IBL."

There are two problems now. The first is a legal one. My submission is that

it is that it is legally wrong. We have every right to fish in every part of the waters of the Gulf of Mannar, the Bay of Bengal and the Palk Strait. Let the Ministry of External Affairs examine it. Let them send it for legal opinion. Let them take the opinion of the Attorney-General. I think, we have every right to fish in every part of the waters. It would be well received in India and in Tamil Nadu if the Minister of External Affairs in his reply, after taking the legal opinion, if necessary, will declare here and now that Indian vessels have an unfettered right to fish in in every part of the waters and we will not accept any other interpretation.

What is IBL ? It is not a fence; it is not a wall; it is not a curtain. It is a notional line. How is the poor fisherman to know whether he is crossing the line or not ? The Coast Guard patrols the area for 2 hours in the morning and 2 hours in the evening and then they come and berth off the shore of Rameshwaram. What about other hours ? Who will protect them during the night ? Therefore, I plead that we have to protect our fishermen in every way.

Now, there are two serious issues. One is the issue of refugees and the other is the issue of fishermen. What is the position of Sri Lanka ? Is not Sri Lanka a party to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ? Is not Sri Lanka a party to three International Bills of Rights, the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol on the right of Petition ? Is not Sri Lanka a party to the Convention on the Punishment and Prevention of the Crime of Genocide ? What is happening in Sri Lanka is genocide.

How is genocide defined ? It is defined to mean any of several kinds of acts committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such. The prohibited acts are killing members of the group, causing serious bodily or mental harm to the members of the group, deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction.

What is happening in Jaffna ? The people are being persecuted. There are no jobs, no schools for Tamilians; they have been removed from their traditional home-lands; no recruitment to the army, no recruitment to the police, no recruitment to the civil services. If this is not genocide, what is genocide ? The parties to the covenant placed it beyond doubt that where genocide is committed, it does not fall within the domestic jurisdiction clause. It will be a matter in which every country is concerned. Today it is not only genocide. As a result of genocide, the refugees are spilling over to India. Under the 1948 covenant, it is genocide. We can take cognisance of it. We can take action. Now 90,000 refugees are spilling over to India. It is an Indian problem. It is no longer a Sri Lankan problem and we should not brush it aside as a domestic problem of Sri Lanka.

The problems of refugees and of fishermen will not brook any delay. I do not want India to be the big brother but certainly we are not a small country. We are major country in this area. We have a duty to see that there is no genocide, that people are not displaced. We have also a duty to our fishermen.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister of State for External Affairs and to the Government to kindly take note of the sense of anguish of the people of Tamilnadu and find quick solution to the Srilankan problem.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : Sir, the issue which I wish to speak on in this debate is identical to speech of Shri Chidambaram but it is, slightly different point of view.

The problem of Tamils in Sri Lanka is ethnic problem. It is not a new one. It is a problem which started on the day independence came to Sri Lanka. It started in 1948 itself, in the very year in which the Citizenship Act—18 of 1948 of the Indian and Pakistani Residents Citizenship Act came into effect and when the Statehood and citizenship of nearly half the Tamils who were then resident for many years in Sri Lanka was removed. It started there, from that very same day and, in fact, in

1956 and thereafter the Official Language Act came in which made Sinhala the only official language at that time and that was followed by the first set of severe anti-Tamil riots where thousands of people died. It was led by the Sinhalese. This ethnic violence, not new. It is not born only in 1983 or 1984. It started in 1948 and there-after in 1957 the first agreement took place.

I would like to mention that the hon. Minister of External Affairs should note that in 1957 Banda-Chelva Pact really was to stop the Sinhala colonisation which is now taking place and which then was also taking place and to give regional autonomy, devolution of powers, right for Tamils to choose their own elected representatives and to be ruled by those elected representatives. That agreement, it is important to note, the 1957 agreement, was given a go by in 1958 because of the present President of Sri Lanka Mr. Jayewardene who was then in Opposition and who led what was called the Kandy March with the Buddhists and with the clergymen. He led a huge march with thousands of people creating riots, destroying Tamil property, and Tamils in those days when he was in the Opposition and that Pact which would he have solved the problems of Tamils and the ethnic problem at that time, was given a go by the Tamils were made no just second rate citizens, not just Stateless but almost untouchables and treated like animals in that State. Thereafter in 1951-1961 there was a Satyagraha by the Federal party of the Tamils. Almost of all the Tamils, in fact every form of Tamils, whether Tamils who came 4,000 years ago to Sri Lanka or Tamils who were taken 200 years ago by the British into Sri Lanka, every form of Tamils who were there in Sri Lanka, every political party they belong to, started a Satyagraha. Then the enforcement of the Official Languages Act, was kept aside.

Another important fact in 1965 was a pact was brought is known as the Dudley-Chelva Pact, reasonably for use of Tamil in language and the District Development Council. This was again opposed by the Opposition and then it was dropped.

In 1971, there was a standardisation in the so called admission of universities which did not work. The situation is continuing like this ever since 1977. It is not like the riots which we saw in Delhi when Indiraji passed away. It is something much worse. The army was unleashed. The army went in an organized manner. They went from house to house; they had addresses in front of them, they had the names of persons whom they had to execute; they had the names of houses which were to be burnt. If there was a Sinhala house and a Tamilian family was a tenant there, the Tamilian family members were taken out and murdered and their things were looted, but the Sinhala house was not touched, that property was kept in tact. This shows very clearly that the Sinhala property was protected, the Sinhalese were protected; only the Tamils were singled out killed, whether they occupied high positions or whether they were persons commanding international respect or whether they were common people. The most unfortunate thing is going on in Sri Lanka.

At this stage, a point which is important for the External Affairs Minister to note is that, after the our Foreign Secretary's visit to that country and his talk there, the Sri Lankan Government seems to have leaked out to the press, very conveniently according to them, of some sort of an understanding that had taken place between Mr. Bhandare on the one hand and the Sri Lankan President on the other, talking of some peace-talks. It is very welcome. We are not saying that we are not interested in a political settlement. The Tamilians want the problem to be solved. We want a settlement. However, I would like to make one thing clear at this time. The first and most important thing is honesty on both sides and not the tongue-in-the cheek attitude which the Sri Lankan Government has been adopting. In 1983 they spoke of political settlement and Annexure-C was drawn up which spoke of Regional Councils, not just Regional Councils for the sake of Regional Councils, but Regional Councils where there was to be power, where there would be elected representatives—if the Tamils decided to choose their representatives, they could and all that—like States, a form of

federal set-up. But that was given a go-by; the Agreement never came.

The point which I wish to make and which I want the Minister to note is this. We, the Tamilians, have always come forward for a political settlement. We have been a peaceful race. But we should not be pushed too far. We do expect the world opinion, we do expect India, our country, specially, to take up our cause. But it does not mean that they are helpless. The Tamilians as an ethnic race are a quiet race, they are a disciplined race. We have been intellectuals, we have always bothered about progress and culture. But it does not mean that we are cowards. We will not take it lying low when our mothers, sisters and brothers are killed, raped and murdered; we will not keep quiet. Yes, we will settle peacefully. But do not make fools of us. We want a settlement. The Sri Lankan Government cannot take us for granted. There has been enough violence. The history of Sri Lanka itself shows a constant anti-Tamil stand, organized violence against them by the State. Every time they have destroyed whatever economic progress the Tamilians have made in Sri Lanka. This time they have gone far beyond the limit. Even the TULF, a very democratic, soft-hearted political organization is talking of extremism, according to the President of Sri Lanka. There is a lot to be said. It is easy to say that we will have a political settlement. But the question I would like to put and I would ask the Minister to consider is : what next if this is another attempt to fool India and the people and the Tamil people ? Are we going to keep quiet ? Are we going to simply talk political settlement, political settlement ? Are we going to talk of peace alone—and peace at what cost ? After all the Tamils are killed and thrown out of the country ?

The question that arises is not that it is a matter of just public speaking or it is a matter of political speeches. The people of Tamilnadu, I wish to say categorically in this House, are not going to keep quiet. Every single Tamilian's blood is boiling today when he hears the stories of the refugees. A few examples my friend, Mr. Chidambaram have given. There are

thousands and millions of people affected. Villages have been completely vacated and burnt down to ashes. A whole civilisation is being destroyed and we are sitting up and talking of peaceful negotiations. Yes, we welcome it, but let us hope that the President of Sri Lanka means what he says. I hope he is not talking with his tongue in his cheek. I hope he has changed and turned over a new leaf, that his 1958 Kandy march is not going to be repeated in some other form. The Kandy march was a march which, as I said earlier, destroyed the pact with the Tamils.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon' Member's time is over. Please conclude.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras-North) It is our own problem, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is everybody's problem. It is every Indian's problem.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub-nagar) : It is the problem of the whole country.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Here I seek not just the Government of India but the whole House as a united force should make it clear to Sri Lanka that we are not a big brother or a big sister or that you are a small brother or a small sister, we are a neighbouring country, we are bothered about the human rights violation, that we are not just bothered in words but that a time may come when we mean action. That should be clear to Sri Lanka. It should be made clear to them that they cannot destroy a race in its totality. They cannot just say, 'Keep quiet, it is our internal problem.' It is not an internal problem of Sri Lanka. It is a problem that concerns the world community as well. Can a Government use State violence and state terrorism and destroy a whole race and then say, 'We do it because it is our internal problem.' There is something called a world also and it is not just the nations who happen to talk to each other. There is much more than that. It is our duty, it is our primary duty as an important nation in this area to protect every race whether it be the Tamils or the Burmese or any other race

when they are being butchered by a genocide.

At this moment I wish to end up by just saying this much. It is not sufficient for us to make a statement. It is not sufficient for us just to send representatives. We have to make it clear to the Sri Lankan Government that this is the last time, this is the very last time that Tamils will come forward for negotiations and after this we enter a war and a war to the end. It will be action in totality. We will not just talk in terms of peace talks. We will then talk in terms of teaching them what an eye for an eye means.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to make only two or three points. If we look to our country's foreign affairs, in retrospect, India for the last thirty years, first under Prime Minister Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and then under Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has always conducted her foreign policy with dignity and fearlessness.

Sir, last month in the capital, prominent Janata Party leader and the former Prime Minister of India, Mr. Morarji Desai made a statement that the Government should conduct its foreign policy without fear, *nirbhay*. Sir, Mr. Desai is known for his** stance in Indian politics. He indirectly wanted to convey that in the international politics, the present Government is overawed by the super powers, Russia and America. Sir, this is quite amusing. Because we all know that Mr. Desai as the then Prime Minister of India had adopted in 1977 a policy which he said was the national policy. He started that India will not resort to nuclear explosions even for peaceful purposes. Sir, the declaration of such a national policy of international importance by a sovereign country like ours ought to have been made from our country's capital, that is, Delhi. Instead in order to please America, Mr. Desai went to America and made a declaration of the so called national policy from Washington, the capital of a foreign country. Sir, the reason was that Mr. Desai was afraid (and the Janata leader

said that India should conduct her policy without fear), Mr. Desai feared that America will not give the much needed enriched uranium for the Tarapur Power Plan and other economic aid to India. This was nothing but abdication of our nation's sovereignty in deference to another country; that is America, which for the last so many years is doing its worst to make India conform to its global interest and supremacy. Sir, for our nation, this act of declaration of a national policy by going to another capital is most shameful and I would suggest to Prof. Madhu Dandavate—he is not here—and to some senior Janata Party member to advise this Janata Party's Grandpa Mr. Morarji Desai not to make such funny statements which are derogatory to our nation.

India under the leadership of Prime Minister Pandit Jawahar Lal and Shrimati Indira Gandhi never knew fear. And even today, under the leadership of our bold, forthright and young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, India is not going to conduct its foreign policy with fear. Sir, I want to touch a point which is being discussed behind international platforms. India and America, both are wedded to democracy. But one question has often been asked behind the national and international platforms, viz : why is it that though India and America are the two biggest working democracies in the world, the relations between the two countries for the last twenty years are of the most tenuous kind ? The answer is that America, despite its rhetoric about democracy, does not respect democracy. It is evident from the fact that America prefers to support military dictatorships in Pakistan, in Bangladesh, and in so many other countries. It is because India has always followed the path of democracy that India has been capable of maintaining the freedom of action which America finds it very difficult to make India conform to its global interests and supremacy. Many countries in the world have succumbed to the political and economic pressures of America. But India has never given in, despite the pressure of aid discontinuance as it happened in 1965 and 1971, after the conflict with Pakistan. India will break, but will not bend : *Sar Kata Skate Hain; Lekin Sar Jhuka Sakte Nahin.*

**expunged as ordered by the chair.

So many have been discussed; I would touch only some important points which have not previously been touched upon. I want to refer to our neighbour Nepal. Nepal still insists that it should be made a zone of peace, guaranteed by the two Super Powers, viz. Russia and America, and also by China and India. This is nothing but directly and deliberately inviting Super Power intervention in our relations with Nepal. This desire on the part of our neighbours to invite Super Power intervention in India's relations with them, appears to be a part of some big international game; and, therefore, India should be alert and see that Nepal does not become a cockpit of international intrigues.

Much has been said about the non-aligned policy adopted by our country. Sir, India is the champion of non-aligned movement. Though some non-aligned countries tried to make this movement tilt towards Russia or America, both Super Powers, India stood firmly and prevented this sort of a tilt. All through the years, India as the leader of N.A.M. movement has steered N.A.M. clear and prevented it from being divided into Russian and anti-Russian blocs.

The years ahead Sir, are a testing time for N.A.M., and for that reason, for India. India has not been able to call a halt to the mad arms race between the two Super Powers, viz. Russia and America. India as the leader of N.A.M. has tried to halt the five-year-old bloody war between Iran and Iraq. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had made an appeal to stop that war; but even though Iraq and Iran both are non-aligned countries, they have not stopped the war. Because of such international occurrences, sometimes the *raison d'être* of the non-aligned movement is called into question. But all are sure that only this non-aligned movement can save the world from the holocaust. The Janata Party had also declared that its foreign policy was non-aligned and called it a genuine non-alignment. But under the camouflage of genuine non-alignment, the Janata Party made its foreign policy tilt towards America. The concept of non-alignment was originally

motted by Jawaharlal Nehru and sponsored, supported and maintain by him jointly with President Nassar of Egypt, and President Tito of Yugoslavia. These great people never thought that the Non-Aligned Movement could be fake or non-genuine. The Janata Party's foreign policy was neither genuine nor non-aligned.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : But during that period there was no trouble.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : Because you were busy with your own trouble.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI : If you talk of non-aligned movement, it is not simply neutrality. It has come to cannot independent thought and action. For example, India had opposed colonialism and neo-colonialism in Africa and Asia. India had supported the cause of Asian and African countries which were reeling under the foreign rule and were trying to win their freedom. India also espoused the Communist China's entry into the United Nations even though China had waged a war against India in 1962. Russia is a great friend of ours and has proved to be a friend in need during the Bangladesh conflict. Yet our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, did not accede to President Breznev's concept of Asian collective security and exchanged Ambassadors with the Communist China though Russia was much displeased. Take the recent example of Afghanistan. When the Russian troops entered into Afghanistan, our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, with firm conviction and fearlessly declared that India did not support the idea of the presence of foreign troops in any country.

So far as the adoption of non-alignment policy by our country is concerned, it is basically sound and it is not going to fail. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, was one of the founders of the Non-Alignment Movement. As I said, Non-Alignment Movement cannotes independence of thought and action. Pandit

Jawaharlal Nehru said about India's non-aligned policy like this :

"India will follow it even if there is no country in the world to follow it and even if it meant that we have to plough a lonely furrow."

This is exactly what our great poet Rabindra Nath Tagore sang—

*"Jadl loke daak chhune keoo na aashe
Tabe ekla chalo, ekla chalo, ekla chalo"*

With this, I support the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar) : Members from both sides have already said many things. But I would like to confine myself to our immediate neighbours i.e. Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan. I have already expressed my views throughout motions, and I do not want to repeat them now. I would like the Foreign Minister to give his views about those.

About the Sri Lankan problem, our friends from Tamil Nadu have said in this House that it is a Tamil Nadu problem. But that is not true. This House and the whole of India is equally serious about this problem and if military action is taken in Sri Lanka to kill Tamilians, they are not Tamilians, they are Indians. So, if Indians are killed by the military in Sri Lanka, our military also should not sit quiet. Sri Lanka is our immediate neighbour, so, we must be bold enough whenever our neighbour goes wrong, and it is going wrong now. It is not behaving like a good neighbour with India at least India and Sri Lanka both are Commonwealth countries and Commonwealth countries have certain rules. Sri Lanka Government should be told that he must follow those rules and should be have humanly and should not try to abolish one community which is Indian and not Tamilian.

Regarding our relations with Bhutan, I will say that our Government have rightly taken up several project in Bhutan. The people from India are working there

especially in Chukha Project No. 1 and 2 for the development of that country. We are having good relations with Bhutan and there is every scope to develop our relations with that country.

We have been committing Himalayan blunders, right from our Independence, by taking the refugees from all sides. Firstly, we took refugees from Tibet, then from other countries and now from Sri Lanka. So, there must have been something wrong with our foreign policy that the Indians are neglected everywhere and they are forced to come back to India. We have declared that our national policy is based on justice, equality and mutual cooperation but where is the equality and where is the cooperation? If we are equal for all countries, then our people should not be harassed anywhere in the world. But they are being harassed and any time they can be asked to go back.

Now I will say something about Bangladesh. Bangladesh is touching my constituency, so I am very serious about that. In Bangladesh, there is military regime. But what is our Mission doing there? That has become a breeding place for anti-nationals and for those whom we call CIA agents. What is the Foreign Ministry doing? The Bangladesh people are trying to get rid of the military regime there. They are with us and not with that Government. Then why should our Mission there not help those people who are fighting to get rid of the military regime in Bangladesh? They are suffering very much. Therefore, our Mission there should organise them and help them in getting rid of the military regime.

Pakistan people are also trying to get rid of the military rule there. So, our Mission there also should help them, directly, diplomatically or whatever it may be, to get rid of the present regime so that we can have brotherly relations with all immediate neighbours.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, after I ndependence we are speaking of a national problem on Kashmir issue What is that national

problem? We speak of Kashmir. Why don't our Government boldly ask for ending the Kashmir problem by asking Pakistan to vacate the occupied Kashmir? Pakistan has already taken some parts of our country and has tried to sit with us for solving the problem. This is the strategy. Why don't the Government of India boldly ask Pakistan to vacate Kashmir immediately, after which we can have a talk with them on this issue?

We just think that resources in Bhutan are readily available...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : I will conclude. We have got many resources to be developed in Bhutan. But what are we doing? Why should we not call some of the Bhutanese, people, those who are experts in poultry farming, bee-keeping and so on to come here? At least let us have a friendly talk with them. We are calling the British experts just to advise us. The Bhutanese people are also experts in bee-keeping, animal husbandry, poultry farming and other things. So, why should we not sit together just like brothers and exchange ideas? Similarly, our immediate neighbours should be called for the development work also, to sit together, formulate plans and sketches, so that our neighbouring countries can be developed equally with India. Why are our neighbours those people going outside? Because they do not have any faith in India as they are thinking that they are not at all considered of equal status. Just as we think that socialism is here and we speak of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but we don't bother about them, so these border States are also thinking that way—there is non-alignment, it is all right, there are friendly relations, it is all right, but they have no faith in India about the security, and about their development because we are not calling them for any development work, to sit together and formulate proposals. You have to go in for the development of all the immediate neighbours together with India and if the neighbours believe that we will not leave them in any trouble, they will be with us and India will be powerful when the small neighbours are powerful.

So, it is time to think to over the fact that our immediate neighbours should be taken into confidence. Let us sit with them and sort out their problems and have brotherly relations with them. This way can develop and move forward.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Chairman, while making some observations on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs, I would like to touch only three aspects of the foreign policy.

15.04 hrs.

[Shri Sharad Dighe *In the Chair*]

Firstly, sometimes because of the wrong understanding of the very concept of non-alignment, and its wrong application, certain aberrations take place or at least a psychological climate is created that there are certain aberrations, and I would like to place before the House my assessment about this evolving concept of non-alignment. Then the most important aspect to which Prof. Swell has already referred is the need to revise our entire strategy towards our neighbours in the interest of peace and security and also in the interest of our internal economic development. Thirdly, while referring in general to the problems of the neighbouring countries, I would like to make specific reference to the problems that are posed by the Sri Lanka situation and I would like to take a very firm and at the same time strong attitude so that the problem is solved and is not further complicated.

As far as the concept of Non-Alignment is concerned, I think, as far as our country is concerned, the entire concept has evolved on the basis of a consensus evolved in our national life. We find, for instance, certain values, were observed in our freedom struggle under the leadership of Gandhiji and I feel that the very concept of Non-Alignment is really speaking the expansion of the same value orientation which we had adopted during our freedom struggle under Gandhiji's leadership. There is a certain basis of Non-Alignment and this basis has been again the heritage of freedom struggle, namely, anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, freedom of

all the peoples and world peace. This has been the basis of our Non-Alignment. The very word 'Non-Alignment' has taken different postures and certain stances. It is basically because of the fact that whenever there was a Non-Aligned Summit in this country or anywhere else, every time when the Non-Aligned Summit met, there were certain aspects and conflicts of the international problems and situations and in the light of those, Non-Aligned Summit actually achieved a certain historical significance. When the first Summit was held at Belgrade, you may recall that was the time when actually there were winds of cold war that were blowing. Nuclear tests had already begun. In that atmosphere, it was but natural that the key-note of that particular Summit conference was "peace and disarmament." At the same time, I think, on the eve of Belgrade, Pandit Nehru had issued a very significant statement. Very often that is totally forgotten both by those who accept Non-Alignment and by those who criticise Non-Alignment. Pandit Nehru had repeatedly made it clear that there was a basic distinction between Non-Alignment and neutralism. Non-Alignment means, we reserve to ourselves the options of making various choices that are available. Neutralism actually abhors the path of accepting any option altogether. There is a basic distinction between the two. We had repeatedly made it clear in our country that our concept of Non-Alignment would mean, we would judge every international situation and issue on merit and taking into account also the interests of our country and economy, we would adopt a posture. That would be the basic aspect of our Non-Alignment.

When Cairo Summit met, those were the days when colonies were getting liberated and therefore the key-note of that Non-Aligned Summit conference was anti-colonialism. By the time the Lusaka Summit met, a number of African colonies were getting liberated and more were struggling to be liberated. And therefore, anti-racialism became the key-note of that Summit conference. When the Algiers Non-Aligned Summit met, that was the time when the economic problems of the developing world had become extremely acute and therefore it was in the fitness of

things for formulating the economic charter, for the developing world. That became the significant aspect and that became the key-note of the Non-Aligned meet at that time. By the time we had the Colombo Summit, there were certain cultural issues and also the Indian Ocean which was supposed to be a zone of peace was disturbed a lot. And therefore, the slogan of Indian Ocean as a zone of peace gained ascendancy at that time. When the Havana Summit was held, you may recall that it was held under the chairmanship of Castro and at that time there were doubts in the mind of many critics of Non-Alignment that probably we would come under the impact of the Soviet bloc and therefore the entire Non-Alignment would tilt over to the communist world. But those fears were also allayed. Again the basic position and postulates of Non-Aligned Movement were strongly laid. By the time we came to New Delhi Summit, the important problems were Iraq-Iran war, Israel's aggression on Lebanon, Soviet troops in Afghanistan, question of Kamuchea and also the super-power rivalry in the Indian Ocean. Naturally these problems saw their own reflection in the Summit and that is how on what we call non-alignment movement we find every time the different aspects of the non-alignment policy got focussed and that aspect has to be borne in mind. In this context, our approach to nuclear war and nuclear weapons and proliferation of nuclear weapons in certain countries and also certain neighbouring States has to be taken note of.

Today I am not one among those who fear any type of nuclear holocaust taking place, not because Soviet bloc and America are on a higher moral plane and they are thinking in terms of world peace as a moral value or an ethical value. Formerly we had the balance of power. Today we have the balance of terror. When the first Belgrade Conference was held, you may recall, that there were 5,000 nuclear weapons and by the time the Delhi Summit met, the nuclear weapons had proliferated to the extent of 50,000. It is against this context that the entire problem of nuclear world has to be assessed. Today if you look to the nuclear capabilities of United States of America on the one side and

USSR on the other, you will find that they have a matching capability and as a result of that, a balance of terror is created. I am one of those who feel that though USSR and USA possess enough nuclear weapons, there will be no nuclear war. I am not one of those pessimists who imagine that there is going to be nuclear holocaust and a total destruction of the world for the simple reason that if there is nuclear holocaust, who is victor and who is vanquished goes into irrelevance. The victor and the vanquished are going to lose heavily and, therefore, States like United States of America and USSR will never venture to embark upon a nuclear holocaust because whether they win or lose the war, they are likely to be destroyed. Victors will lose and those who are vanquished will also lose. Therefore, there is some sort of a deterrent that is being used by both the sides but it is also used as a weapon of blackmail. In the past, there were various methodologies in order to have a political blackmail on the developing countries. Today nuclear umbrella is also being used as some sort of nuclear blackmail. We have to take note of that and mainly the great powers are more interested in demonstrating their nuclear strength to the smaller and developing nations so that they can be dragged in one particular ambit or the other. That is one of the aspects that has to be borne in mind.

As far as the very structure of these various blocs is concerned, I am not one among those who criticises the induction of certain elements and certain countries into the non-aligned group. For instance, there are some who criticise that in the recent Delhi Summit of the non-aligned countries, there were actually the representatives of both the power blocs. On the contrary, I am one who believes that if the hegemony of either of the blocs is to be destroyed and the developing world is to have some sort of a future in the world, it is better that hegemony and the monolithic structure of the two blocs must get itself loosened. I am, therefore, happy even countries like Spain and Portugal which were supposed to be the NATO nations struggled hard to get entry into the non-aligned nations. I welcome that posture. Similarly, regarding

countries like Rumania which were a part and parcel of Warsaw bloc, only because they were communist countries, I would not like their entry to non-alignment to be refused. They also become part and parcel of non-aligned community and the net result was Rumania joining the non-aligned community gave a new thrust to their policy directions and they declared that "in foreign matters, we will pursue an independent policy, independent of all those who belong to the Warsaw pact." And, therefore, this is the new dimension that has to be encouraged. I am not at all unhappy that the non-aligned community is a loose community. I am glad that the two power blocs are getting loosened. The structures are sagging. Some of the nations are gravitating to the non-aligned bloc. We must assist, therefore, by our posture, more and more countries gravitating towards our bloc, the non-aligned community, so that hegemony of the two power blocs and their threat to have nuclear blackmail on small countries can be reduced to a great extent. Economic perspective is extremely important. Today I feel that we may go on talking about North-South dialogue but it is a reality that North-South dialogue is becoming infructuous. We should concentrate more on South-South cooperation rather than North-South dialogue. Of course, there are forums from which the dialogue will have to be carried on; the rituals will have to be performed; the *mantras* will have to be chanted. But all said and done, we will have to concentrate more on South-South cooperation than on North-South dialogue, and I am sure that, if we concentrate on that we will be able to produce better results.

We find that the World Bank and the IMF are imposing humiliating conditions on many of the developing countries like India and, nearer home, even in Sri Lanka. Unless we take an initiative in getting the restructuring of the international financial institutions, these institutions will be always misused by those sitting on the power bloc to the detriment of the interests of the developing countries. It will be dangerous for countries like India who are basically rooted in the concept of self-reliance and non-alignment to be always subservient to the economic policies

that are dictated by the World Bank and the IMF. Therefore, we must take renewed initiative in the restructuring of the financial institutions at the international level.

Our strategy towards our neighbours has to be revised. I do not say that it has to be completely reversed, but it will have to be revised. To me what happens at the North Pole or what happens at the South Pole or what happens to the Moon when Arm Strong lands on the moon is less important; what is more important to me and to our country is what happens in Pakistan, what happens in Burma, what happens in Bangladesh, what happens in Indonesia and what happens in Sri Lanka. These developments are of greater significance because they affect not only the canvas of the world but they affect the politics nearer home. Whatever happens in Pakistan actually affects the internal policies and developments in this country. Whatever happens in Sri Lanka no more remains an internal problem of Sri Lanka, but it affects the problems of India, particularly in the south. Therefore, these problems have to be taken note of. We will have to revise our policy.

In a very vigorous way, yesterday, Prof. Swell, with his expertise and knowledge—he was our Ambassador in Burma—has given us a clear picture of what is happening in Burma. Consciously, China is trying to build up a new relationship with other countries. Rather than only using abusive language against countries like China, I would like you to learn from them in the sense how they try to build up a new relationship, how they try to have new economic bonds and links with different countries and thereby try to have a strong hold on those countries. That is how China is proceeding. I do not want India to have any economic designs which may lead to imperialist hegemony, but I would like them to have some sort of postures, some economic relationship, by which our interests and the interests of our neighbouring countries will always converge at a particular point. In Burma, he has pointed out yesterday, how China has been acting in a vigorous manner and how they have been exchanging delegations, how they

are trying to have more cooperation. And if Burma becomes a dangerous point on the border of India, both land and sea, it will become a dangerous proposition for India if any country goes hostile to us. Therefore, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Sri Lanka, all these are important problems. The situations are extremely important. We must not allow those situations to become explosive.

In this context, particular reference must be made to Pakistan. It is very easy for people to say that their talk of No-War Pact is a humbug; it is very easy to say that their talk of Pakistan-India friendship is actually irrelevant. What is important to remember is that, in a country like India, relationship between India and Pakistan would affect both the happenings in Pakistan and the happenings in India. Therefore, without surrendering our identity, without surrendering our interests, without surrendering, our sovereignty, without surrendering our basic postulates of non-alignment policy, we will have to set up a better relationship with countries like Pakistan, Burma, Nepal, China and Bhutan, and when we set up that relationship, they must have a genuine feeling that we are having a friendly relationship and that it is not a relationship of a big brother with a small brother : if that type of attitude is developed, it creates a new posture and that creates a new threat. Therefore, despite the fact that Pakistan and the U.S.A. are trying to have collaboration in the manufacture of nuclear weapons also and so many other threats are there, all said and done one thing has to be kept in mind. They can also pose us the question that we are also dependent on the Soviet Union for our defence help and in that case we cannot argue the point of view that no country can get any help at all. But we must be conscious of the fact that when Pakistan gets armed, in the past whenever Pakistan received arms from U.S.A., it was to the detriment of India. This point will have to be driven home in the international fora. That opinion has to be built up and bridges across Pakistan will have to be built up and also we have to build up the opinion that it is neither in the interests of Pakistan nor is it in the interests of India

to have some sort of a nuclear umbrella and thereby destroy our own identity and relationship. That approach will have to be developed and I am sure if that approach is developed, probably an altogether different perspective will follow.

I do not want to take much of your time. But I will touch a very important problem. It is not the general problem of all the neighbours, it is the general problem and a particular problem as well and that is the problem of Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka poses a very serious problem because of the diverse structure of the entire country of Sri Lanka. Like India and more than that there is a greater degree of diversity. We must take a firm and at the same time, a balanced attitude. It is not an internal problem of Sri Lanka alone. To my mind the sovereignty of a country is very important. You cannot intervene in the internal affairs of any other sovereign country. But as I said in one of the debates in this House that I believe in the sovereignty of human values and the sovereignty of human values is more important than the sovereignty of a State. What do you see in this? Certain values which the non-aligned community has accepted are sought to be threatened by what is happening in Sri Lanka. Therefore, all these problems have to be tackled with firmness and reconciled with restraint.

Violence in Sri Lanka is altogether acquiring a different dimension. No doubt, in 1956, 1958 and again in 1966 there was violence in Sri Lanka. Again in 1977, 1981, 1983 and continuing upto 1985 there is a renewed violence. But the earlier violence was qualitatively of a different type than the violence that has taken place in the later three occasions, where the security and the military forces have participated. That gives a new dimension. Therefore, that has to be taken note of. In addition to that, the peculiar structure and the divergent forces in Sri Lanka give a sharper edge to the happenings in Sri Lanka. I am talking about the diversity of races, linguistic and communal character. The 1946 census indicates that the Sinhalese population formed 92% of the population and Christians—8%.

Among Ceylon Tamils—81% are Hindus and 16% Christians and 3% Budhists. Indian Tamils—89% Hindus, 8% Christians and the rest are Budhists. Among the Moors 99% are Muslims and the rest are Budhists, Hindus and Christians. This is the peculiar and diverse character of Sri Lanka that gives a sharper edge to certain tensions and these tensions are perpetuated for a long time and as a result of that, a further religious bifurcation results in which the Ceylon Tamils are preponderant in the North and East and the rest in other areas. That has created further tension, a further accentuation of violence with the help of the security forces and also the denigration of the democratic institutions and the so-called adult franchise, parliamentary democracy on the basis of a limited franchise—that has also created further aberrations in politics there.

In addition to that, let us not forget that Sri Lanka, though it calls itself a non-aligned community, has got a certain stance. They have a non-alignment which is leaning on the side of the West. They have a non-alignment in which the entire economic structure is mainly based on private enterprise, multi-nationals and more dependence on the IMF and the World Bank and these being the economic contours of their economic life, they are often forced to rest on the side of the West. As a result of that, sometimes they take certain postures. When the great crisis began and violence was perpetrated, let us not forget the highest among the high in Sri Lanka has announced that a time in the crisis may come when they may like to say, 'Hell to other countries.' Already the announcement was made.

Then the super power involvement will be another danger. The Americans will be too happy to jump into the fray and if the Americans jump into the fray, the Soviet bloc will not remain quite. Therefore, a zone of peace will become a zone of confrontation and a zone of disturbance. Therefore, we must try our best to see that peace is restored in this continent.

One of my friends said that military should be kept ready. It is this language

that will create further problems for India. I am glad that India wants to take a firm attitude about Sri Lanka and at the same time I am glad that they have taken a restrained attitude—not to talk in terms of annexation of Sri Lanka and not to talk in terms of military intervention in Sri Lanka. Of course, there are certain repercussions and they will have to be firmly met. Whenever a crisis takes place in Sri Lanka, we have got an exodus from Sri Lanka and the Tamils coming into India and settling in the southern part of the country. That creates a problem of rehabilitation. That creates new stresses and strains on the economy of the country so that the two problems cannot be separated. It is all true. But all said and done, with all the difficulties, with all the atrocities, we have to take a firm attitude, which is to be actually reconciled with an element of restraint. We cannot afford to talk in terms of military intervention. We cannot afford to talk in terms of annexation. It will be all right for us, who are sitting in the Opposition, do demand from the Prime Minister to send the army and annex Sri Lanka. But if you take that posture, remember that there are a number of neighbours on the boundary of India. There is Nepal, there is Pakistan, there is China, there is Bhutan, there is Bangladesh and there is Burma. And the moment we talk in terms of sending our army to some other country, there will be repercussions and we will have renewed tension. Therefore, the remedy will be worse than the disease itself. I only pray that the Government in its firmness, does not take certain measures by which the remedy will be worse than the disease. I am sure that particular path will not be followed.

Sir, I do not want to say much. You rang the bell and I am quite confident that the bell toils for me only. Therefore, I do not want to take much time of the House. I want to stress one aspect very strongly, as far as the foreign policy of the country is concerned. We may differ a lot on a number of problems, on the question of planning there will be differences, on the question of Punjab there can be different approaches, on the question of reorganisation of States, there can be

differences, on the question of developmental effort, there can be different approaches, on the question of nationalisation, there can be differences. But fortunately in our country, because of the heritage of the freedom struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and the leadership of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, we have evolved a certain ethos in this country. This is really the ethos of non-alignment in spirit and in action and it is this ethos that has to be preserved. No aberrations to be brought about. And I think that only this ethos will be able to save India, defend India develop India and prosper India. Let us do that together. Thank you Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Sir, If we are strong, others would respect us. The question is not that the country is looking to the two big powers and the terrorists and extremists are raising their head and we are facing problems in many other States.

Except in Sri Lanka, in all the countries around India, there is either monarchy or dictatorship. The main point is that the rulers, whether in Pakistan or elsewhere, wherever there is dictatorship, want to perpetuate their rule.

You have repeatedly been giving a good piece of advice that we should maintain cordial relations with our neighbouring countries. But, sir who started the 1962 War and what happened in 1965? Actually, these military dictators do not want to lose their rule. Therefore, we can have rapprochement with our neighbouring countries in another way and that is by solving their economic problems. Today, they have become pawns in the hands of the big powers. We want to maintain good relations with Pakistan but do you not think that we have said this thing umpteen times? Who embittered our good relations? We initiated the move to have good relations and from our side, that posture still exists, but if the other side does not want to reciprocate, how many times will you go on saying these things? Our doors are open, they

are welcome to come but if someone wants to continue his dictatorial rule in a country where 20 dollars are being spent per military personnel as against 8 dollars in India, what will you say of such a country ?

What is required in our country is unity and strength. If our country becomes strong, our relations with neighbouring countries will also become cordial. Wherefrom do certain people get encouragement ? Khalistan movement is getting help from foreign countries. It is in Britain, Australia and other countries that the idea of Khalistan took roots. I want to say that if our country becomes strong, we increase our production and we become economically sound, then Shri Lanka will listen to us and others will also pay heed to us. We can solve the problems only through economic means. You must provide assistance to Nepal and Bhutan. We must increase the merge assistance already being given to them. Other powers want to help the countries around us. With their help, dictatorship and military rule are being perpetuated. India has chosen the path of democracy and the roots of democracy are deep here. We still believe in democracy. There is military rule in our neighbouring countries. Why should they cooperate with us ? The Government of India are always ready to enter into an agreement with them. But for how long will you go on saying this ?

One thing more I want to say. Different statements are issued from our External Affairs Ministry. Sometimes the Secretary makes a statement, sometimes the Minister makes a statement. My feeling is that only the Minister should issue statements. Can there be different statements from the External Affairs Ministry ? This is a new thing which I am observing. It is a matter of serious concern because such statements are much significance and provide directions. Therefore, only the hon. Minister should issue statements. If the officers want to make statements and give interviews, then it will be better for them to quite the job. I agree that they have some rights in a democracy, but the issuing of such statements by the officers is a new thing that I have been. I do not

want to comment further on this. This I have seen and read. I do not want to go into further details in this matter. I want that this should be stopped and the officers working in offices should not start making statements and should not think that they are entitled to issue statements. If they have certain views, those should be expressed to the Minister. I have seen that these statements are contradictory.

A reference was made about Kashmir by an hon Member just now. I would like to know when we made any reference to Azad Kashmir. I would like to tell him that he does not understand the policy of our neighbouring country. Does that country want to have a pact with us ? Its strategy and thinking is entirely different. If we raise this issue time and again, it looks as if we are a weak nation. I would say that we should reduce our expenditure on the military, side and at the same time our country should become strong and self-reliant, the foreign policy of only that country which is strong. If we remain weak, our foreign policy will also be weak.

The number of non-aligned countries which was just five earlier, has now risen to 123. Our foreign policy has been appreciated by everyone. But it is also true that more meetings and conferences only will not serve any useful purpose. Our country should be strong from within. Actually, our real enemies are poverty, communalism and casteism and these are the factors which weaken our country. Certain foreign powers are behind all these things: If we banish these factors from our country, the world will show us respect. Only if we observe same views in our profession and practice, can things be set right. Patriotism should become a bane attitude of our life. People should be patriotic, but unfortunately, some people have started serving their own interests, which is not desirable. If we cannot maintain character in the country, there is no use of such tall talks. Today, the activities of the missionaries in our country should also be looked into. Actually the poverty which is there in the country is really a curse. If we can remove poverty, the country will automatically become strong.

Strength brings recognition to a country. Who will listen to a weak country? Therefore, we shall have to be strong and increase our power. This was what I wanted to submit.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH (Guna) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate our Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister for pursuing the foreign policy of the country in the most non-aligned and neutral way in spite of the difficult situation and the politics of pressure at the international level. The foreign policy of our country which was formulated by Nehruji and then pursued by Shrimati Indira Gandhi has been kept clear of power blocs successfully. I congratulate the Government for it. Efforts have been made to maintain cordial relations with our neighbours despite petty issues and difficulties. The officials and the hon. Minister of the Ministry of External Affairs deserve credit for it. We shall have to act in the most prudent and efficient manner to solve the petty issues and I commend the efforts being made in this respect. It is imperative to keep India neutral in the arms race going on in the world between the USA and the USSR at the international level. The efficient manner in which this work is being carried on and the manner in which the conference of 105 non-aligned nations had concluded here successfully and the manner in which Shrimati Indira Gandhi formed a bloc of the non-aligned nations and tried to influence the foreign and international policies through it, is being emulated by our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi as head of the non-aligned countries. The Prime Minister gave a proof of it recently. The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs was sent to stop the Iraq, Iran conflict and he made efforts to effect cessation of hostilities and to control the deteriorating international situation.

Sir, if we consider our relations with the neighbouring countries, our relations with Pakistan come first. We should have cordial relations with Pakistan. This is necessary for the progress of both India and Pakistan. But certain foreign powers would not like that in the region Bangladesh, Pakistan and India should have good relations. If there is conflict among these

countries, they will remain weak and therefore the foreign powers always try to see that our relations never improve. According to this policy, the Defence Ministry of the USA has decided to provide Pakistan with air to air side-winder missiles. Pakistan has demanded one thousand such weapons. The USA has already provided Pakistan with a large quantity of atomic weapons and the atomic capability of Pakistan is increasing. I am saying this because there is no democracy in Pakistan and it is under a military regime, and as it is armed with atomic weapons it can harass us at any time. It is a matter of great concern for our country. This fact should be brought to the notice of the USA. Our Prime Minister will be visiting America in June. It is deplorable on the part of the USA to arm Pakistan with Atomic weapons at this crucial hour. Besides this, the Khalistan movement is going on in the country and the extremists connected with it are being given shelter by the USA. The Government of India should lodge a strong protest with the USA against the shelter provided to the extremists. We should tell them in no uncertain terms that it will not be helpful in maintaining good relations.

The USA has supplied a number of F-16 planes to Pakistan and is again arming Pakistan. By fitting sidewinder missiles, costing Rs. 14 lakhs each, in these planes, the striking power of these war planes will increase further posing a danger to our country. Pakistan has already launched attacks on us three or four times. Pakistan has already launched attacks on us three or four times. Pakistan has progressed tremendously in the field of atomic weapons. According to the Pulitzer Prize winner, Mr. Seymour Hersh, a Pakistani named Nazir Ahmed Vaidya was apprehended while smuggling 50 Kryptons in the name of bulbs and switches. This is a matter of great concern for us. This is a timing device which is used to trigger nuclear bomb. Mr. Seymour Hersh has also revealed that some letters belonging to the high officials of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, S.A. Bah and Colonel Dar have been seized which were in the possession of Nazir Ahmed Vaidya. This proves that there is a great conspiracy. However, the public

opinion of the USA is with us. They do not want that Pakistan should be armed. On this account, the Carter Administration put a ban on arming of Pakistan. The Foreign Relations Committee of that country had stated in their Report :—

[English]

“Saw hard evidence of Pakistan’s assembly lines for centrifuges. We knew at that time that Pakistan was getting nuclear material for large-scale production of the bomb. They had already spent \$ 100 million on production.”

[Translation]

Besides, Pakistan had refused to sign the non-proliferation treaty and also did not agree to the proposal for international inspection. This is also a matter of concern. It is unfortunate that the restrictions imposed by the Carter administration of the U.S.A. have all been removed by the Reagan Administration on the pretext of the intervention of the U.S.S.R. in Afghanistan.

[English]

Please see the remarks of Senator John Glenn :—

“Pakistan is engaged in world-wide efforts involving clandestine transfers of nuclear technology.”

[Translation]

In the year 1983, the head of the Pak Nuclear Programme, Dr. Abdul Kadir, had tried to steal the nuclear technology in Amsterdam. He was convicted there *in absentia*. Similarly, Pakistani agents were arrested in the U.S.A. and Canada on the charges of stealing blue-prints of High Uranium Enrichment Plant. So, we shall have to remain vigilant in dealing with Pakistan. But at the same time we must ensure that our relations with Pakistan become cordial. I would suggest that India should start a dialogue with Pakistan. Our Foreign Secretary went there and some discussions must have taken place. We would have to persuade Pakistan to sign the “No-Bomb

Pact” with us and the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A. and China should give a guarantee that there will be no nuclear detente with Pakistan.

More than 50 thousand refugees have entered India from Sri Lanka. It is from Mannar district that the largest number of refugees have come to India. So far as the sentiments of the Tamil brethren and particularly the people of South India are concerned the way the Tamils are being massacred in Sri Lanka and their properties are being confiscated there, is a matter of great concern. This is not the time to give vent to our anger or to say that India should launch an attack on Sri Lanka. Such statements will create an adverse international reaction. So, negotiation is the only way to solve the problem and through it only our efforts can bear fruit speedily. So, we should continue our efforts to achieve this end.

So far as China is concerned, it is a matter of happiness that the fifth round of talks between the two countries had concluded between 17th and 20th September, 1984. It is good that the differences have narrowed down on many issues. Talks are being held on cultural, scientific and technological aspects but the real problem is the border dispute with China. We should tell them that such talks cannot be protracted for long. Until the border dispute is solved and the occupied area is vacated, the people of India will not agree to their terms. So, there must be a provision in the agreement with China that China would vacate the Indian territory occupied by her. If China wants that for accepting McMahon line in the Central and Eastern region, we should return to them the Aksai Chin area in the Northern region, then it is an unjustified demand. This is not possible. It should be made clear to China that any agreement with them can only take place if the occupied area is returned to us. Only this will satisfy the Indian people and only then permanent peace with China could be established.

It is good that our relations with Japan and Korea in the fields of science and technology are increasing. India should

take interest in solving the problem of an Asian National, namely South East Kampuchea. Our Foreign Ministry is making an effort in this direction.

The Palestinians in West Asia have all along been getting our unstinted support and in future also this should continue. The Israeli forces should be withdrawn from Lebanon. Our Prime Minister in the capacity of Chairman of the Non-Aligned Nations has made some efforts in this direction.

Lastly, I would submit that by opposing the policy of apartheid of South Africa and by our supporting the freedom struggle which is going on there, our prestige has been enhanced. Whatever is happening in Namibia is a matter of concern for us and we should continue our efforts in this regard.

One more thing I want to submit. In Britain, Khalistani extremists are getting protection. India should express her resentment to Britain over this. Jagjit Singh Chauhan was allowed to speak on B.B.C. and he had threatened the Prime Minister's assassination from that forum. As a result there is great resentment among the Indian people. There was a slight change in their attitude when India did not send her High Commissioner there. Now the Khalistani leader is not speaking the language which he was using earlier. Now he says that he is a peace-loving man. I feel we should have conveyed our feelings to Britain in this regard long back and we should not send our High Commissioner to Britain till they agree to stop the activities of extremists there.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjarpur) : Sir, Yesterday it had been started in this House by an hon. Member that if only what was happening in Sri Lanka today and the way Tamils were being thrown out of that country had with the people from the North, they would have felt the pinch. I am from North India. I understand the feelings of my brethren from the South very well.

Some five or six days back it was shown on TV how the refugees were entering Rameshwaram. An interview with them was also shown. Sir, India is one, and our sympathies are with the people against whom these atrocities are being perpetrated. I saw the weeping women stating how their husbands and children were shot dead. When the correspondent asked them whether if normalcy would return to Sri Lanka, they would like to go back, they replied that they would prefer to starve to death in India than go back to Sri Lanka.

Sir, when I saw a weeping woman, I was reminded of Sita. I had stated earlier that I belong to the birth place of Sita. Once earlier also, Sita's curse had destroyed Lanka, today again Sita's curse is falling upon that country. I fear that history may not repeat itself. I pray to God that Lanka may not be destroyed again due to a woman's curse. You cannot shut your eyes to whatever is happening there, because our interest is involved there.

I will take you back to those days when China was harassing the people of Tibet. At that time, India had said that it was an internal affair of China. At that time also, lakhs of Tibetan refugees had come to India. At that time also, we had committed a blunder. Had we not committed that blunder, one lakh Tibetan refugees would not have become a burden on India and the International political situation would have been quite different.

If you say that it is an internal problem of Sri Lanka, I am not going to agree with it. It is a very grave problem and if timely action is not taken, it may turn into an explosive situation. The atrocities on innocent people in Sri Lanka and their massacre are similar to those committed by Hitler in his country during the Second World War. After all where will these people go? Today, the number of refugees is one lakh, tomorrow it will be two lakhs and the number may go up to as much as three lakhs or five lakhs. A more serious thing is that if today you allow the Sri Lanka refugees to settle here, tomorrow you may have to face the same problem with other countries because those countries

can also push out the people of Indian origin from their territories.

I live on the Nepal border. I know how the people of the hilly terrain treat people of the Indian origin living in the foothills and if we not pay timely attention, then after two years we may have to face the same problem in Nepal as we are facing in Sri Lanka today. We may have to face this problem in other countries also.

I would suggest that there should be a separate Ministry to look after the interests of the people of Indian origin. If the people of Indian origin are turned out from other countries of the world and they come to India there will be tremendous increase in India's population. Sri Lanka problem is not an ordinary problem. Today the people of Indian origin are being driven away from Sri Lanka, tomorrow they will be turned out from Canada and then from some other country also. Therefore, this problem should be viewed with all seriousness.

When we go to foreign countries, we are often asked how it is that you are not having good relations with China, Bangladesh, Pakistan or Sri Lanka. We have no answer to that. I remember a story wherein a Saint had said to a python that he had forbidden it from biting only and not from hissing. We should at least express our resentment. We got Bangladesh liberated and now she is not allowing us to put up barbed—wire fencing on our borders and is creating difficulties. In our Eastern side also, we are experiencing difficulties. Although Nepal apparently is showing friendship towards us, the way Indians are being treated there, is an open secret. It is true that we want friendship with them, we want to behave with them like an elder brother but we too expect the same respect from them. Nepal today is saying that she may be declared as a peace zone; why is she saying so, what is after all the problem? Sir, I feel the problems we are facing with our neighbours are serious problems. You must have seen in the newspapers that Shri Romesh Bhandari went to Sri Lanka and all the national as well as foreign papers published

news items to the effect that he had reached a secret understanding. I would like to say that the Minister should have made a statement in the House about any understanding reached during Shri Romesh Bhandari's visit to Sri Lanka. There were Press reports than an understanding had been reached that India would make a statement to the effect that she did not support terrorist activities and therefore, the Sri Lanka Government could treat Tamils in whatever manner they liked. Government should clarify what was discussed there by Shri Romesh Bhandari. People's representatives can give such interviews but the bureaucrats have no right to give such interviews. Sir it is democracy and we should work according to democratic norms. The people who have elected us and sent us here say that an officer is not entitled to make a policy statement. We, the people's representatives, therefore, want to know the understanding reached there (*Interruptions*). These problems should be taken seriously. We want to improve our relations with our neighbours but we do not want to beg for mercy. We should make ourselves strong. The time has come when we should think cautiously about all our problems.

Today, we are sending sweets to Pakistan and Pakistan is sending fruits to us. Sir, I am a student of International Politics and I recall that with China also we used to have the same type of relations. People used to say that China would never attack us because China was our friend and also because China said that both our countries had been victims of Britishers atrocities. We were under the misunderstanding that China would not harm us but she gave us a shock of our life. Sir, my submission is that we should be realistic and pragmatic. We should act in such a way that people may respect us. There is nothing greater than our national interest. Unless we are strong, no one is going to show us respect.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, the foreign policy of a country embraces a gamut of relationships between a country and the whole world. Hon. Members here have been emphasising

mostly the political side of the relationship. I would like to emphasise the economic side. Hon. friends have said that India's efforts regarding disarmament, non-proliferation of nuclear arms etc. are not being heeded by countries which are strong because India is not strong. That strength will come only with economic development. We had understood in the very beginning after independence that we must be economically independent and our sovereignty can be maintained only if we are economically strong. We have been non-aligned not only with a purely political motive but there is a long term economic objective behind it.

16.00 hrs,

Our country's foreign policy must ensure that we can grow as an under-developed country. We must grow from poverty in which we took birth at the time of independence to the height of prosperity. That can be done only by ensuring that we do not divert too much of our resources for defence purposes. One of the reasons for our opting for non-alignment is that we wanted to devote our resources peacefully for purposes of development. We have not been able to achieve that goal as we had wished. As more and more time passes, we find that more and more of our resources are being diverted for defence purposes. We are trying to ensure our country's development not only through our own resources but also through getting resources from those countries which are already rich or developed. We have also tried some means, the means which have been brought to us through the United Nations, through the IMF and the World Bank, which were devised not for the poor nations of the world but primarily for the richer nations themselves, for giving aid from one rich nation to the war-devastated economies of other nations. But we have been able to put that to some use: in the Fifties and Sixties we have benefited some to thing from that. In the Seventies also some new concepts have been introduced in the United Nations system of financing of poorer countries. We have got some advantage out of those. But we find that those systems have become too rigid. From the mid-Seventies a movement for a new economic order has

been started. It was not started initially by us and, therefore, we cannot take any credit for that. It has been started by countries of Latin America, by some people in the developed countries who are sympathetic to the needs of the developing countries. Even the Brand Commission which is chaired by a person from one of the richest countries in the world, West Germany, have been very emphatic about the transfer of resources which must take place from the rich nations to the poorer nations and they have designated that figure at one per cent of the gross national product of the rich nations. In spite of this, what we have seen is that the attitudes of the rich countries towards financing for the poorer countries' development have become more and more rigid. In fact, the soft loan window which was extended only from mid-Seventies is now drying up or at least not extending. In fact, the United States, one of the biggest donor countries, are gradually withdrawing; they have already withdrawn from one of the most significant of these institutions, namely, the UNESCO and they have refused to give sufficient amount of IDA loan which was fixed at 16 billion dollars; for this year, this has been brought down to only nine billion dollars which amount is less than what it was last year. This is a retrograde step. These steps have been coming, and we have been conscious of it for some time.

We do not work only for our own benefit or for our own economic growth. We have another duty also and that duty is towards those people who are less fortunate than we are, towards those people who are poorer than we are, those countries which are smaller and less strong than our country. We have been put in a position where we have to take up the leadership of, the spokespersonship for, the third world countries and they are many in number; they require urgent development, more urgent than ours. For instance, in Africa, we have what is called the LDC, the least Developed Countries of the world; there, people are just dying of hunger and malnutrition which is not the case in India. Here also people are suffering from malnutrition, but note the extent of dying as is happening in that

part of the world. We have to give them some amount of leadership. We have advocated for a new international economic order. This, again, is not a concept that we have started. But we have taken it up, we have championed it. But then what have we been able to achieve through our championing of it? That is the main thing. My theme is that, although we are saying a lot of things, although we say that the whole international economic structure devised in Bratton woods must be restructurd, that there must be a commitment on the part of the developed countries to pay more to this multilateral economic system under the UN auspices or some other auspices so that the resources can be transferred, technology can be transferred, the whole gamut of relationship which is required for the development of the third-world countries, and those systems are devised. This is a new international economic order which requires that the trade barriers be lowered, that the interest rates be reduced, that technology be transferred through multilateral agencies and not from business house to business house or from country to country basis. But all these things we have been saying and demanding only in conferences. That has been the *modus operandi* of our entire diplomatic system—that we meet in conferences, we discuss, we make pronouncements and declarations and we disperse after a dinner or banquet and then nothing happens. This is exactly what we have been doing. This is conference diplomacy followed by a banquet or dinner and an announcement and then no follow-up. We have met so many times. We met in Caracas. Then we have devised so many things, so many programmes were taken up for economic co-operation among developing countries (ECDC), a global system of trade preferences and then a bank of developing countries which is nick-named as the South Bank and then an Asian Regional Co-operation. All kinds of things we have thought of. Conceptually we talk of big things. We can discuss and we make announcements and also policy decisions. Then nobody follows it up. Nothing has been done even with regard to SARC and the Asian Regional Co-operations. As Mr. Dandavate said, there should be more co-operation between

the south and south countries. We have been thinking about it, talking about it and we have been taking decisions on it. We have appointed committees to go into it but nothing concrete has come out as yet. About Development Bank nothing as yet has come out. We are only reduced to this position that India is doing very little for its immediate neighbours like Nepal and Bhutan. What are we doing? This report gives a figure which is a pitifully small figure, namely, Rs. 6.5 crores. That was the expenditure in this direction in the year 1984-85. At least with these two neighbours with whom we have not yet any kind of hostility—we have some hostility with Bangladesh, we have some with Pakistan and we have some with Sri Lanka but with these two neighbours we are at peace. But how much we are giving them in terms of aid? Rs. 6.5 crores. We should be ashamed to put it in this report. We must see that this is increased.

What are we doing so far as other South Asian countries are concerned? Have we not got enough resources in terms of technical knowledge? We have got that. But just as we are not transferring technology to our own poor we are not giving it to the South Asian countries. We can benefit from them also in many ways. We are always looking to the west more and more. Our pronouncements are one thing and in actual practice it is another. You try to post any person in our diplomatic service in Nepal or Bhutan. He will not like it. Post him in New York, Washington London Paris or Bonn. He will jump at it. That is our attitude because there will be more banquets and more amenities and comforts.

Our attitude has to change. Unless that takes place we cannot succeed. Merely by these dinner conferences you can do nothing. We have to mobilise the people of our country. Just as we have not been able to do anything except pronouncing the horrors of a nuclear war, a star, war, we have not been able to mobilise our own people. We have not been able to make contacts with those groups even in the United States which are trying to cut the budget of the USA itself. What have we done towards that end? We have done nothing.

We have done nothing to encourage, to have contact with those groups which are trying to say that more resources should be transferred from the developed countries to the less developed countries. We have done nothing. This is our dinner diplomacy. This conference diplomacy must end and there must be action. People should be able to say, when you submit your report next time, that these are the things which you have done and not that you have made efforts but nothing has come out of it. Sir, we hope that some heed will be given to what we are saying now. The External Affairs Minister is here. He should see that task are given and that they are implemented, and it should not be such that mere effort has been made but nothing has come out of it. That should not be the content of the next report when we will be debating on it next year.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Sir, while discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs, our attention goes towards our neighbouring countries. So far as the question of relations with them is concerned, it has always been the policy of our country to maintain peaceful and friendly relations with our neighbouring countries. It has been the object of our foreign policy over the years. But if we assess the success achieved in this regard, we can very well say that we have not been much successful in achieving this goal.

China and Pakistan are our neighbouring countries and we had fought wars with them. Today, our relations with Bangladesh, in the creation of which we had extended great help, do not seem to be friendly with us. So far as our relations with Sri Lanka are concerned, hon. Members have made a mention about the happenings there. Everybody knows it. Our relations with them also are not friendly.

After all what are the reasons done to which despite our good intentions, feelings and efforts, we have not been able to establish good relations with our neighbouring countries.

I feel that the reasons is that some of the government in our neighbouring countries have not been elected by the people. Today, there are military governments in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Burma. In Sri Lanka also, there is an indirect military rule. It is a fact of history that the military rulers have sought to perpetuate their rule by creating feelings of hatred towards their neighbouring countries or other countries. In Pakistan the military rulers always used hatred towards India as a means to perpetuate their rule. Bangladesh followed suit and the military rulers there want to continue in power by creating the psychology of fear and hatred towards India. In Sri Lanka also, the military rulers are adopting the same attitude. They want to keep military government in power by committing atrocities or suppressing the Tamils settled in Sri Lanka.

In my opinion, we would have to take a two-pronged action in respect of our relations with the neighbouring countries. Firstly, we would have to establish relations with the governments there and secondly, we would also have to maintain relations with the people there. Whenever there were democratic governments in these countries, we had friendly relations with them. When late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was the Foreign Minister of Pakistan during the military rule there, he used to talk of a 1000-year war with India and when he became the Prime Minister in Democratic Pakistan, he played a leading role in improving Indo-Pak relations. But when military rulers again came to power there, our relations with them started deteriorating. Similarly, when there was Mujibur Rahman Government in Bangladesh, when there was a popular government there, our relations with Bangladesh were very friendly. But with the emergence of military rule there, our relations started deteriorating. Hence, I feel that we would have to establish good relations with the people of our neighbouring countries.

These days democratic forces have become very active in Pakistan and Bangladesh. The people of Pakistan and Bangladesh are struggling hard to restore democracy there. They want to know why

democracy cannot be established in Pakistan and Bangladesh effectively, when it was functioning effectively in India. They are struggling for it. It becomes essential for our Government and the people to give moral support to these struggles because so long as these military rules continue, our relations cannot improve with our neighbouring countries, particularly with Bangladesh and Pakistan. When popular governments are restored there, I am fully confident that our relations would improve.

With Pakistan and Bangladesh we have got historical relations, blood relations and cultural relations. Only the military dictators have kept us apart. We are all one and we all want to live in peace.

Sir, so far as the Sri Lanka problem is concerned, our Government are taking steps. So far as the steps being taken by Government for protecting the lives of the Tamils are concerned I would like to say that Government should adopt a little more stiff attitude because the Press reports of genocide and influx of refugees into India are quite revealing. It is but natural for the people to feel agitated. I would like to tell my Tamil brethren that the people of the entire country are as much agitated as they are. We do not lag behind them and we want that Government should adopt a stiff attitude. We cannot take military action as has been advocated by some of our friends. Time is not yet ripe for taking military action. Hence, short of military action, we should adopt all possible stiff measures. Sri Lanka is behaving like an enemy country. She is asking for secret agents from Pakistan and Israel. Hence we would have to review our attitude towards the Sri Lanka problem and adopt the most stringent attitude, otherwise, people will become all the more agitated.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards West Asia. Our relations with West Asian countries have always been very cordial. Whenever any incident took place in West Asian countries which affected their freedom, India always supported them. The war between Iran and Iraq is very unfortunate. This war

has been going on for many years, say three to four years, and its end is not yet in sight. The steps taken by our Prime Minister in his capacity as the Chairman of the Non-aligned Nations in this regard are commendable. Shri Khursheed Alam Khan, the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs had visited Iran and Iraq and he tried his best to stop this war. He has made efforts to see that they sink their differences and find solutions to their problems by negotiations. He has been successful to some extent in this regard. We want that while replying to the debate, he should tell us the outcome of the action taken by Government and particularly by him in the matter of the Iran-Iraq war. He should also tell us when this war is likely to end.

In the end, I would like to raise one more point. Our relations with the Asian and African countries are improving to the desired extent. We should take keen interest in improving our relations with these countries not only for political reasons but for economic reasons also. By improving our economic relations with our neighbouring countries and the countries of our region, we can capture a very good market. Asian and African countries have a good market for our raw and finished goods. Can we not take an initiative to form an Asian Common Market or Afro-Asian Common Market on the lines of ECM? It will improve our economic relations with those countries and we can march ahead together. If we have good economic relations, our political relations will also be cordial. These countries are in the same part of the world to which we belong. Hence, we should pay special attention towards them.

In this regard, I would like to put forward a suggestion that we should upgrade the status of our embassies in the Asian and African countries, even though they may be small countries. We should strengthen our staff in those embassies and we should give wide publicity in those countries about India, Indian economy as also about the trade, culture and civilisation of India. We should make every effort to have cordial relations with our neighbouring countries.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

SHRI DALCHANDER JAIN (Damoh) : Sir, I support the demands of the Ministry of External Affairs for Rs. 169 crores for Revenue expenditure and Rs. 75 crores for capital expenditure. Through you, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of this House that a provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made for capital expenditure and most of this amount would be spent on the construction of embassy buildings. I would like to say that if work could be carried on with the present arrangements, we should avoid such expenditure. Mr. Speaker had just now observed that there are school buildings in this country, but there are no play-grounds; schools should, therefore, not be opened at a place where play-grounds are not available. In our country, there are no school buildings for Primary School Children and if there is a School building, there is no thatched roofs over it and even if thatched roofs are there, there is no furniture for the students. So, if it is unavoidable, it must be done. But if savings can be effected in any manner, it must be done.

Our foreign policy is based on non-alignment and the maintenance of world peace. India has definitely got an important place in the world. Our Prime Minister is the chairman of the Non-aligned Movement and it is a proof of the fact that the entire world supports the policy of Non-alignment. But our neighbouring countries are not adopting friendly postures towards us, whereas it has been our continuous effort to maintain good relations with all the countries. The strategy should, of course, be that of tit for tat since power is always worshipped, but, we always want to have cordial relations with our neighbouring countries and settle issues through negotiations and would like to have good relations even in future. We have done enough negotiations on the Sri Lanka problem and no solution appears to be in sight. We should, therefore review our policy in this regard.

I would suggest that our embassies in foreign-countries should take full care of

the persons of Indian origin. It is the duty of our embassies. If any untoward incident takes place, our embassies should immediately bring it to the notice of Government of India so that a situation like that in Sri Lanka and Bangladesh does not develop. Our embassies should also ensure that the people of Indian origin in foreign countries are able to maintain their culture, dress and use their own language and lead a respectable life. The countries where the people of Indian origin are living, should also take care of them.

During the discussion it was mentioned that Hindi should be used, but it is not being used. In Demands No. 28, provision has been made to give encouragement to Hindi. It should be made obligatory for our people in foreign countries to use their own language, just as the people of other countries use their own language in foreign-countries. This is my suggestion, and I hope the House would also agree to it that wherever we live, we should maintain our dignity and use our own language and our culture should get its due place.

We do not want to have any conflict with any country, but if any country attacks us, we are ready to meet any challenge. In any case, we have to solve our problems with our neighbouring countries. To keep a problem pending for long is not good. We have to raise the morale of our citizens and the Ministry of External Affairs should take special care to protect the honour and dignity of the Indians living in foreign-countries. That is all that I had to submit to you.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabna) : Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak on the Demands. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, who had emerged as the national leader, had laid down the policy of non-alignment as also our foreign policy, which we are still following.

On 7th September, 1946, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had said in a radio-broadcast that "Our idea is to steer clear of the power blocs, as far as possible, we would also like not to align ourselves with those

countries due to which war has been fought, and a dangerous war can break out again." Our Late leader Smt. Indira Gandhi also followed that policy. Our policy of non-alignment has taken the shape of a mass movement. Indiraji provided protection not only to the people of India, but she also made efforts even in the U.N.O. to provide protection to races which were being exploited. We are proud that our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is also implementing that policy. He is making special efforts to have cordial and friendly relations with our neighbouring countries. Keeping this in view, he sent our Foreign Secretary, Shri Bhandarji to Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Pakistan, etc., to have consultations with them. We want to formulate strong policy whereby we as well as those countries could live in peace.

Ours is a country of Gandhi and Gautam Buddha. We do not want to have any conflict with any country, but there is a race among our neighbouring countries to acquire weapons and a war psychosis is being created. We would have to be alert. Deadly weapons are being supplied to our neighbouring country Pakistan by the U.S.A. We do not know against whom she wants to wage a war.

India wants to help the developing nations in their efforts to eradicate poverty. We want the upliftment of mankind, but the U.S. administration is under the influence of the lobby of the manufacturers of arms and ammunition who want to sell their arms and missiles. We want to awaken the people of this country and also of the entire world against this, through our mass media. They are talking about holding a conference in London and also about disintegrating this country. We would have to think whether our policy is being propagated properly so to combat such forces. We are proud that we are spreading our policy and our ideas in the world.

Recently, the Reagan administration provided side-winder, air to air missiles to Pakistan to be fitted in the F-16 aircraft. The Government of India should pay attention to it. We hope that our

Hon. Prime Ministers Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who is scheduled to visit America shortly, will hold discussions with regard to these matters. These are the disturbing factors for India. We do not want to have confrontation with anyone. We want to raise our voice against the discrimination based on colour.

Refugees from Sri Lanka are pouring into our country. We have always been helping people and standing by them and we are following the same age old tradition even now. But these forces are deliberately creating disorder in India. We shall have to prepare ourselves to face them. We do not want to fight but if anybody attacks us we shall give a befitting reply. It is true that we believe in non-violence. When Mahatma Gandhi fought against the Britishers, he had nothing except a lion cloth and a stick in his hand and yet he was able to emancipate the country. The voice of the people is the innate strength of the country and the oneness of that voice makes the country strong. The forces which try to stifle the people's voice at gun point and through administrative coercion should be condemned throughout the world.

There was a war with China in 1962 over some dispute with her. But, today China is trying to change her policies in response to the message of peace. China and Britain have tried to solve the dispute over Hong Kong and arrived at a compromise. Similarly, we are also trying to improve our relations with China and, may be, one day our disputes will be resolved.

Sometimes it happens that the people who are posted in foreign countries, leave their jobs and take up the citizenship of those countries. I would like to suggest that the people who are posted in foreign countries should have the character to remain loyal to their country. Likewise, the foreign diplomats posted in our country work as intelligence agents. Recently, Shri Rajiv Gandhi exposed some such people and some of them were caught as they were helping some foreigners. I thank him for this. But there are still many such people in the country about whom

we should be cautious. They deliberately work as intelligence agents and leak out our important information and, therefore, action should be taken against them.

In the end, I would like to say that all of us should strive to make the nation strong so that our policies may get strength. Shrimati Gandhi stood for certain principles before the countries of the world and she laid down her life for them. Her spirit is still with us. We have to march ahead following those very principles. We are proud that Shri Rajiv Gandhi is marching ahead following the same principles.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs.

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpattu) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna D.M.K. I wish to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

At the outset I would refer to the dangers confronting our country from all sides—Pakistan on the west Bangladesh on the east, with their ceaseless intrusions into territory of our country. They also sustain and inspire the extremist elements in Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, Kashmir and Punjab. The ominous of war clouds are over our heads. The military strategists aver that the third world war will emanate from the Indian Ocean, which has become a cauldron of conflict. In other words, our country is threatened from South also. Here, the war mongers are fanning the flames of racial conflagration in Sri Lanka. They are arming Sri Lanka to the full. The hon. Members who preceded me were good enough to say that this is no longer a problem of Tamils only and it is a national problem. For the past two years this national problem is assuming alarming proportions. More than a lakh of people have been massacred; 7000 people have been raped. It has continued to be a Tamil problem. I am constrained to

say this because no concrete step has been taken so far to tackle this so-called national problem.

I would like to remind the House how the Central Government rushed to solve the Bangladesh crisis. Here such seriousness has not been exhibited. It is merely repetition of platitudes, negotiations and visits. No endeavour has been made to find a solution to this problem. It is really inexplicable to me why we have not raised our voice of protest in the Human Rights Convention, when we realise that in Sri Lanka the human rights are being violently violated. It is worth while to recollect here how our Government reacted to the distant Cyprus issue and our voice of concern was raised in almost all international forums for despatching a peace keeping mission in Cyprus. But, when genocide has become the order of the day in Sri Lanka, just 35 kilometres away from our borders, we are tongue-tied. It is a matter of historical record that during the reign of Raja Chola, Sri Lanka was under the suzerainty of Chola Kingdom. We are silent when 7000 women have been raped in Sri Lanka. But, when two foreign couples were kidnapped in Sri Lanka all over the world there were protest marches. The very same countries are silent spectators of the atrocities being perpetrated on the Tamil race in Sri Lanka.

I would like to warn that there would be serious consequences inside the country, if this is tolerated any longer.

Lord Willingdon, the British Viceroy had stated that Trincomalle in Sri Lanka is the eye of Indian Ocean. Today this eye of Indian Ocean has become the naval base of U.S.A. The giant of 105 oil tanks in Trincomalle have been leased out by Sri Lankan Governments to a firm of U.S.A. These oil tanks can supply are to the entire American Fleet without any break. We have no direct sea route for our mercantile and naval ships going from eastern coast to western coast or *vice versa*; we have to go around Trincomalle. You can imagine the imminent danger to our naval fleet. The U.S.A has also constructed a very high power transmission tower in

*The Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

Trincomalle, which can spy everything happening anywhere in our country. As if this is not enough, Sri Lanka, has signed an agreement with the U.S.A. with the ostensible purpose of conducting scientific research around Sri Lankan coast. In reality, I am afraid that Sri Lankan coast is having mines everywhere, endangering any naval ship from any other country.

Inside Sri Lanka, there is no freedom of expression. You cannot see a Tamil male or female in the age-group of 15 to 40. While we are talking about negotiations for a peaceful settlement, every day 200 to 300 Tamils are being exterminated. The Sri Lankans can carry weapons but the Tamils whose life is in persistent danger cannot protect themselves with any weapon. There are not citizenship rights for Tamils. The life-term detainees have been released so that they can harass Tamils. There are State-sponsored colonisation programmes in traditional Tamil areas.

Sir, we have given Kachchathivu Islands to Sri Lanka on a silver plate with the best of intentions for sound neighbourly relations. But these islands have become the naval base for Sri Lanka. Our fishermen who have the right to go there cannot go there. Our party worker Thiru Dalapathi was murdered in a foray around this place. I demand that the agreement handing over Kachchathivu islands should be revoked unilaterally by the Centre and the Kachchathivu islands have to be taken over by us. I say this in the context of recent visit of Shri Jayawardhane, the President of Sri Lanka to Pakistan where he enthusiastically supported the demand for self-determination of the people in Kashmir. Is it not interference in the internal affairs of our country? Why should we have talk with him when he in a frenzy is soliciting arms and ammunitions from neighbouring nations. We should raise our voice in the Human Rights Convention. We should no more initiate any talks or visits by Shri Parathasarathi and Sri Bhandari. They have all become an exercise in futility. This is the time for finding out a permanent solution to this problem. In order to protect the remaining Tamils in Sri Lanka, our Army should be sent to Sri Lanka, as we did in Bangladesh.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North): Sir I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. Although I would have had this opportunity in the early morning it was my bad luck that I could not come due to health reasons. However, I would like to make use of this opportunity to congratulate the Indian National Congress as a political party. India as a country has always stood for world peace, whether it was in the days of pre-independence, or now. The best traditions of the country have been demonstrated throughout. Here I would like to congratulate our Prime Minister who, in the very first opportunity that he got, has demonstrated in the best traditions that our elders had been following. India as a non-aligned and a developing country has got its own role not only in building up and strengthening the non-aligned movement but also in helping the developing countries. Here we should appreciate the active interest, the timely action and the keenness that the Prime Minister has shown, that we are not merely preaching world peace but we actually desire and would like to practise. We have been reading in the newspapers, we have been seeing statements given by many leaders of other countries. Every one desires peace in the world. But still the world is not free from tension. What is more important is not merely professing but actually practising. One has to demonstrate by one's actions. India has been very clear on this. It has always reiterated its policy with regard to nuclear disarmament and also in regard to the conflict between two brotherly and friendly countries like Iran and Iraq. I am happy that we as Indians can be proud when we go out because we do not merely talk, but we show seriously our concern. This is what our Prime Minister has demonstrated, I am grateful to Shri Khursheed Alam Khan, the Minister of State, and Romesh Bhandare, Foreign Secretary, for their visit to Iran and Iraq to try to bring about a settlement there. It has given some results. It is a welcome move, India has demonstrated its responsibility as a friendly country

in the third world to see that the tension there is eased.

I had the privilege of visiting some of these countries in the past. I know that they except from our country. I know what an amount of goodwill they have for us, what love and affection they have for us. I would like to go on record that some of our Missions have played a very important role in bringing about this goodwill. Trust creates trust. Unless we trust others, we cannot expect others to trust us. That is the stand taken by our Government and our Prime Minister so far as our neighbours are concerned. It is very good on our part that our Foreign Secretary visited Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Just now my brother colleague from Tamilnadu was referring to the Sri Lankan issue. I understand their anxiety, I am just next to him. I am his neighbour. The whole country is concerned about the people of Indian origin living there. All of us, whether it is on this side or that side, are equally concerned that the Sri Lankan Government will find a political solution and it will understand the anxiety and concern of the Indian government and the Indian people.

So far as Pakistan is concerned, again our Foreign Secretary has gone there. I am sure no country can think of its development, progress or prosperity of their people if they live in tension. No country can divert its resources for defence without bothering for the welfare of its people. Therefore, peace is more important and confrontation does not help. Our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi therefore entered into the Simla agreement.

16.51 hrs.

[M. Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*]

If only our neighbours are sincere and we have the best of traditions, things would have been different. We were one nation till yesterday. Unfortunately, the country was partitioned. I am sure they will realise that by living in peace together with trust and confidence in each other we can not only make progress for ourselves but we can also contribute to world peace. It is here that I am of the opinion and I

personally feel that our missions have got a great role to play. It is unfortunate that sometimes during our visits we observe that our career diplomate must go and take pains to build up more understanding and goodwill. Wherever they actually involve themselves we have seen the results and we have seen the contributions. Where they are not concerned, there naturally we are slow in progress. The other day, my, friend and colleague Shri Dinesh Singh was mentioning about a clearcut policy for ourselves so that our missions can work in that direction, I am sure it is not something new. Our foreign policy is well known—the vision of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Panchsheel and India is one of the pillars in that Panchsheel. Shrimati Indira Gandhi raised the image of the country, the stature of the country which had gone down, to its heights. Now I am sure just like the young American President, John Kennedy who left an impact at his young age, our dynamic and young Prime Minister has not only addressed himself to the needs of our nation so far as domestic matters are concerned, but has demonstrated equally his interest and concern about world peace and I am sure his forthcoming visit in the shortest possible time both to USA and USSR will produce results and we will have a better impact and the country will go up higher in stature and that it will help the non-aligned movement.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry.

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Sir, today developing countries are endeavouring for development and for prosperity. But affluent countries are in search of peace. They are suffering from the shock of war, mental agony and distrust amongst themselves. Sir, there is only one hope for world peace and that is from the movement which has been launched and which has been cherished by our late Prime Minister Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and that is the policy which has got its linkage with our culture, with our history, with our traditions and with

our democratic value. So, today it is the Non-aligned movement which has given hope to the world for the survival of the human race, for the survival of mankind.

Our present Prime Minister has expressed in very clear words that the country shall follow the policy of peace, which has been laid by our late Prime Ministers Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Sir, I quote :—

“We have always believed in working for peace. Our policy is to be friends with all countries on the basis of reciprocity and mutual benefit. Our commitment to non-alignment and new economic order based on justice, equality and mutual cooperation is unshakable. This means a total dedication to the twin causes of peace and development. We also believe in safeguarding the independence of States and upholding the principles of non-interference and non-intervention.”

Sir, we have followed these traditions in our country. But it is a matter of regret that there is an induction of sophisticated arms into Pakistan. Moreover the 3.2 billion dollar economic aid and military aid by US Administration to Pakistan is creating, as a matter of fact, imbalance so far as this region is concerned. Therefore, it is very necessary that the Indian Government should express its concern over the behaviour of the US Administration. Not only this Sir. Recently, the US Administration has announced that 675 million dollars will also be reserved for military aid for this region, and the world knows that all this aid for Pakistan may ultimately go against the interest of India. The intention of US Administration to supply missiles to Pakistan for their F-16 aircraft is also a matter of concern for us. It has been given expression to by the US Administration that air-borne missiles will be supplied to Pakistan. In these circumstances, it poses a great danger to India and India should express its concern over this issue also, to the US Administration. I may request the hon. Prime Minister that when he is going to visit America, his

concern must be expressed to the US Administration. There has been some misgiving in the Press when there is an accord between India and USA on some technological assistance. There is some sort of a misgiving that America has attached some strings for this. It seemed that there is some reservation on their part, as they would like to have on-site inspection condition to be accepted by India. I think this condition which is painful for us should not be accepted by us, because experience shows that wherever the US Administration has given aid by way of technology or in other forms, that has been used against the interests of that particular nation. Not only this : the present atmosphere in the world is such that it requires our nation giving a lead, so that peace may be restored to those countries which need it.

17.00 hrs.

It has been said by the previous speaker that the fact that two of our friendly countries, viz. Iraq and Iran are engaged in war, is also causing great concern to those interested in the survival of mankind. India's foreign policy withstood all tests, both at the time of peace and of crisis. We praise the Minister of External Affairs for the stand he has taken in the Security Council with regard to the situation in Lebanon, or to the other issues. Whether it is the question of South Africa or one concerning other countries, our stand has been for the just cause, and for the principles which have been enshrined in our policy.

With these words, I again convey my congratulations to the hon. Minister for his efforts, and for the good actions he has taken in recent times.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) :
I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs.

It was no less a person than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had formulated and moulded the foreign policy of India. Pandit Ji had a clear vision about the foreign policy of our nation. In this context, I would like to quote Pandit Ji. He said :

"It is a policy inherent in the circumstances of India, inherent in the past thinking of India, inherent in the whole mental outlook of India, inherent in the conditions of Indian mind during our struggle for freedom, and inherent in the circumstances of the whole world to-day."

Those concepts of Pandit Ji are still valid. When Pandit Ji was formulating our foreign policy, he had certain definite ideas. One was about the economic development of our nation. In 1947, when we attained independence, our main aim was to achieve economic progress and economic stability.

As we know, non-alignment is the corner-stone of our foreign policy. This policy of non-alignment has helped us a lot in our economic progress. We could get aid from both the Power blocs. So, we can now recall the great ideals of Pandit Ji. Even in the matter of getting foreign aid, Pandit Ji had his own views. He said that even while accepting economic help or political help it is not a wise policy to put all our eggs in one basket. We should not get any help at the cost of our self-respect. Now we are thinking of taking India to the 21st century. Naturally, we have to get foreign technology to know about the computer system, electronics and so on. When we are thinking of the foreign aid in terms of technology also, it should not be done at the cost of our self-respect. All attempts should be made to see that this technology has to be developed in India.

Peace and economic development are two sides of a single coin. We can think of economic development only if there is peace. When Panditji was aching about Panchsheel, then also he was thinking of having friendly relations with all our neighbouring countries. There were periods when our aim of peace and friendship with our neighbouring countries was questioned. The Chinese invasion of 1963 and subsequent Indo-Pakistan wars were very often mentioned to question our idea of peaceful coexistence, freedom and friendship with our neighbouring countries. But we have passed through all those periods successfully.

I was hearing patiently the speech of my friend, Shri Chidambaram about Sri Lankan problem. Naturally, we have got great anxiety about our Tamilian brothers in Sri Lanka. We know that there cannot be a military solution; there has to be a political solution. But there are precedents. We know in 1971 when Bangladesh emerged what attitude our great Prime Minister late Shrimati Indira Gandhi took. Similarly, during the period of Jawaharlal Nehru, when crisis arose in many of the African and Asian countries, he had taken certain stern steps. That is why for such a long period, we have been hearing about the negotiations. I think the time is over. We have to take some strong steps. The Sri Lankan problem has to be resolved for ever.

Now I want to say something about the passport offices. Kerala is one State from where a number of job seekers are going abroad especially to the gulf countries-Cochin and Calicut. A large number of passport applications are pending for the last three or four months. Now, the Central Government has taken some steps. They have started giving Rs. 3 per passport for police verification. That amount has to be enhanced.

Similarly, there are many friends and colleagues of mines, who were teachers here, and who had gone to the African countries. They had left Kerala and gone to the African countries with the hope that they could make some extra money. But the pity is that for the last one and a half years they are not getting their salary at all. They are in a difficult situation, especially in Nigeria because they are not getting their salaries. The Government should, therefore, look into that aspect also.

There are also a very large number of Keralites in the Gulf countries. I suggest that we take some measures to help the Indians living abroad, especially in the Gulf countries.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of External Affairs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh,

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Sir I am happy that you have given me five minutes to speak. I would like to express my views on the suggestions made during the course of the two-day discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of External Affairs presented in the House. The most important thing about our present foreign policy is that it is not of recent origin. When our country became independent and we evolved our foreign policy, our sole objective was to establish good relations with all the countries. Our country is today representing the non-aligned countries. I would like that our foreign policy should be further strengthened. Our country is against colonialism and we extend moral support to the countries which are against colonialism. There are a few countries in the world which follow this policy.

Then, there is the question of the two Super Powers. We have to view these Powers in the context that one of them is working for the destruction of humanity, about which we read in the newspapers quite often. The other Power is trying to save mankind. Thus one Power is quite opposed to other the and, therefore, these two Powers cannot be juxtaposed.

Besides, there is our policy of non-alignment. You have been having friendly relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Whenever there has been threat to the nation, who has helped us? This is quite clear. The U.S.S.R. is a Power which has come to our help as a true friend. The other Super Power has always betrayed us. That Super Power is the U.S.A. and she has always opposed us, whether it was the Kashmir issue or that of Goa. So, we shall have to further strengthen our relations with the U.S.S.R. You have initiated steps in that direction which have benefited the country.

I would also like to request that our Prime Minister who is scheduled to visit the U.S.A., should lay stress on the issue of disarmament and the problem should be resolved. Today, such weapons have been developed in the world as could annihilate mankind at any time. He should take a

stand and protest against it. So long as a country marches on the path of peace it can progress and become prosperous. But whenever there is internal or external strife, it weakens the country. Therefore, we want to establish peace all over the world, whether it is the U.S.A. or the U.S.S.R. or for that matter any other country. We want peace everywhere.

Secondly, we want to extend the hand of friendship to all our neighbouring countries. It is a good thing but we doubt if it can continue for long because the statements given by the Martial Law Administrative of Pakistan, which appeared in newspapers, are not favourable. Only time will tell us what would happen. Our Foreign Secretary, who recently returned from Pakistan where he had gone in a bid to strengthen our relations, has indicated that our friendly relations would be further strengthened. But we doubt it and this is based on the statements that are coming from that country.

Our friends have narrated a harrowing tale about Sri Lanka. It is the duty of our Government to try and stop the genocide that is continuing in Sri Lanka. We should try and solve that problem. It is essential to see the dangers being faced by the people of Indian origin who have settled there. One of the foremost things to be borne in mind is that the people fleeing from Sri Lanka on account of the tragic happenings there are proving to be an additional economic burden on the country. 40 thousand people have already reached this country. We are being badly affected by these incidents wherever they are happening. Therefore, we should solve that problem at the earliest. Wherever in the world such incidents occur, India cannot remain unaffected by them, whether it is Iran or Iraq or for that matter Pakistan. Therefore it should be the aim of our foreign policy to have most friendly relations with our neighbouring countries. The meaning of friendship is that both the countries should come forward and co-operate with each other so that our friendship could be strengthened.

We should also become friendly with China so that a favourable atmosphere may

be created within our country. We should have a cordial atmosphere in relation to our neighbouring countries so that we can progress in every respect with these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

I will listen to everybody. Kindly sit down.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : It is not in order for the Minister of State, who does not hold an independent charge of this important portfolio, to reply to the debate. Yesterday he raised this matter. We thought that yesterday and today he was taking notes to brief the Prime Minister and that the Prime Minister was going to reply. But I find the Prime Minister was conspicuous by his absence yesterday and today. It is not proper. It is downgrading such an important Ministry. We feel that it is not in order for the Minister of State to give the reply. We object to this.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He can intervene and the Prime Minister can reply.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : First of all let me clarify myself, Sir, that I bear no ill-will to this gentleman who is a very good friend of mine. But I must say one thing that the cavalier manner in which this House has treated an issue like foreign policy is astonishing. That has never happened. Earlier, the Prime Minister used to take delight in intervening on such occasions and giving reply. This is a vital matter which is debated only once a while. We have been complaining in this House that we do not have enough occasions to debate the question of foreign policy. Here the entire gamut of international relations is decided and here is a Minister who does not hold independent charge and between whom and the Prime Minister, there is a man suspen-

ded like *Irishanku*. Somebody is in charge but we do not know..... (Interruptions). Major issues have to be clarified. That is the point..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down now. I have listened to you.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is totally undemocratic. It has never happened (Interruptions).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is very important to note that in the history of Indian Parliament, the debate on External Affairs, has ever been replied to by the Minister of State. In the instant case, the Prime Minister himself is the External Affairs Minister. Even while the debate began yesterday, I rose on a Point of Order and we all thought, Mr. Madhav Reddy also pointed out, that a note should be made of it and passed on to the Prime Minister.

.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are also insisting on the same thing, I think.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No, Sir. You have allowed me to complete my submission. My point is this that after the new Government has taken over, this is the first opportunity for the new Government and the new External Affairs Minister and the new Prime Minister to make his policy on key foreign affairs known to the whole world. The whole world is anxious to know what is the new foreign policy fostered by the new Government..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have listened to you enough..... (Interruptions).

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Sir, it should go on record that the ruling party is not at all interested in the foreign policy and the Prime Minister..... (Interruptions).

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : It is something irrelevant..... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : How can we use the word '*Irishanku*', Sir ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will ask the parliamentary Affairs to speak now...

..(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will request all of you to sit down first. The Minister is on his legs. Let him speak first. If you want to say anything, you can say afterwards.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, with due respect to the hon. Members sitting on that side, because we have great respect for them and for their viewpoints, I wish to submit with utmost humility at my disposal, that the observation that the ruling party is not interested in foreign policy, that the Prime Minister has not come and not replied to this debate, and so on...

..(Interruptions). Please listen to me now. I did not intervene Mr. Amal Datta, and I do not expect you to intervene. With respect I am saying. You may or may not agree with me but I have a lot to say. The Minister of State is absolutely competent to reply to the debate. There is nothing wrong in that.....(Interruptions) The Prime Minister has all along taken a very keen interest in foreign Affairs. Secondly, even in the.....The Prime Minister is here now. The Prime Minister reveals quite a lot of interest in the foreign affairs. The Prime Minister spends more time in Parliament, during Question Hour and otherwise also. Even on foreign affairs also, he has taken initiative. He has spoken on foreign affairs many a time and, therefore, all these observations are not correct. The Minister of State is quite competent to give reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So, regarding this, there is no Point of Order because, as the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has also observed, State Minister is competent to answer. I do not think there is anything wrong in that...

..(Interruptions).

17.25 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, for your information I would like to summarise the points of order.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, right from the First Lok Sabha up to the Seventh Lok Sabha it has been the convention.....

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Sir, again you are giving a chance to them. They have taken already half-an-hour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has allowed me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.L.K. BHAGAT : Mr. Deputy-Speaker has already given his observation on his point of order. There is nothing in the point of order.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, with your permission I was making a submission. Will you ask him to kindly resume his seat ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, I was just on my legs. I was pointing out to you that right from the First Lok Sabha to the Seventh Lok Sabha there is not a single debate on the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry which was not at all replied by the Cabinet Minister or a Minister holding an independent charge of that particular portfolio. This is the convention. You are the custodian not only of the rules, but of the conventions of this House. If you yourself in your wisdom** decide to give good bye to this convention, you are at liberty to do it, but we won't tolerate it. Therefore, we want to bring this to your notice. I thought that when the Parliamentary Affairs Minister was speaking and the Prime Minister arrived, the wrong statement that the Minister was making was being corrected in his presence and I

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

almost thought that the Prime Minister was coming to reply. I would request the Prime Minister to reply to the debate, which will be fitting in with all the traditions and conventions of the House. That should be followed.

MR. SPEAKER : That is right. The Deputy-Speaker in his wisdom has already stated that it is not out of order if the Minister replies, but the Prime Minister has come.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : But you can correct his wisdom.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can compliment his wisdom, Sir; I won't say 'correct.'

MR. SPEAKER : The Prime Minister has come and he will explain it.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think my Minister for External Affairs is fully competent to reply to this debate. If any questions remain un-answered after his speech, I will answer them.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The Prime Minister can reply.

MR. SPEAKER : He is sitting here. He will intervene and he will say.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Minister can intervene. But the final reply should come from the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He will sum up.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, do we take it that there will be intervention by the Minister of State and the final reply will come from the Prime Minister ?

(Interruptions)

{Translation}

MR. SPEAKER : He will deal with the remaining points.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He will deal with the remaining points.

[English]

On the contrary he has to take charge of the Government.

[Translation]

He deals with the remaining things.

[English]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He is holding charge of External Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER : He is sitting here, he is right there in the House to look after it. Yes, he will also reply to it, he will also take part.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The question is whether his will be intervention or a reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is the Prime Minister's guidance.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Let the Minister speak, and then let him reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : We cannot tolerate this.

MR. SPEAKER : It will be all right, it is going to be all right.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDI : It never happened like this, it is unfortunate.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa) : Whether he will reply or not, that is the point.

MR. SPEAKER : The Prime Minister has already explained to you that he will sum up. If anything is left, he will reply.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Prime Minister should reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He will eventually take part.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let it be understood that there is no disrespect to Mr. Khan. On the contrary, he is a competent man. We have no doubt about his competence. The question is about propriety and conventions. We have been zealously guarding our conventions.

MR. SPEAKER : He will wind up the debate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is saying that he will speak if anything is left out. That is denigrating the debate. He will have to reply in the end. He can say the Minister of State can intervene and he will reply at the end.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The Prime Minister will see at the end.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I would request that let it go on record that the Prime Minister will reply and this will be an intervention by the Minister of State. It will be in the best interests of the conventions of the House. Let it go on record that at the end, the Prime Minister will reply and this is only an intervention. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, let us say that Mr. Khan will intervene in the debate and finally the Prime Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, since independence, the thrust of the foreign policy of India has been towards lowering of international tension emphasis on disarmament and strengthening of world peace and friendship and co-operation. Between various nations for development. This policy has been appreciated at home and it has achieved prestige abroad. As Chairman of Non-Aligned Movement, it has been our endeavour that the Movement plays an important

and vital role in international Affairs. To some extent, it has been our constant effort to restore to the Movement the role that its founding-fathers had envisaged for it especially in the fields of peace-making, disarmament, decolonisation and international economic issues.

Sir, not surprisingly most of the Members have spoken particularly about our neighbouring countries. We appreciate what hon. Member, Shri Swell has said. He put it so well yesterday when he said that India's place in the world must begin from state of India's friendship with its neighbours. India's policy has been to seek friendship with her neighbours. India seeks to enhance regional co-operation. As another hon. Member rightly quoted, this is the only region where an adequately strong institutional framework for regional co-operation does not exist and that is what we are remedying through our efforts made through SARC and other co-operation efforts with our neighbouring States.

Now since the thrust of most of the Members was upon our neighbouring States, I would like to mention that our relations with our neighbours are common geographically, historically and culturally and we value our link with our neighbours. It has been India's consistent effort to develop cordial relation with its neighbours to ensure peace and stability. Immediately on assuming the office, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has reiterated this basic approach and principle of Foreign policy reflected by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. In the immediate neighbourhood of South Asia, India's policy is directed towards promoting mutual trust and extending co-operation. India is determined to resolve problems with the countries on the basis of mutual respect, sovereign equality and friendship. In pursuance of this policy, our foreign Secretary has been sent to most of these States. To talk to various authorities and his counterparts in the countries. It is in our interest as well of in the region that we work together and build up a relationship among the countries in South Asia based on equality, mutual respect, benefit and non-interference and non-intervention.

As regards Pakistan about which a large number of hon. Members have spoken, I would like to mention briefly that India desires cordial and co-operative relations with Pakistan on the basis of sovereignty, equality, non-interference and mutual benefit.

In his meeting with President Zia-ul-Haq recently in Moscow and, earlier in November, 1984 in New Delhi, our Prime Minister has reiterated our commitment to cordial and friendly relations on the basis of the Simla Accord.

Our desires is obvious from the fact that what India has offered to Pakistan during the last few months the establishment of an Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission, a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, a proposal for a cultural agreement, signing of a tourism protocol, various proposals to facilitate travel between the two countries and a proposal for non-discrimination in trade facilities, etc.

President Zia-ul-Haq has claimed often that a peace offensive has been launched in regard to India. But, Pakistan has always responded either negatively or restrictively to our offers and, therefore, we have to take his words at his face value only when what he says is supported by his actions and deeds.

Pakistan's motive, remain, to some extent, suspect in our view for certain reasons. Some of those reasons are, reaction to the developments in the Punjab, attempts to encourage communal and extremist and secessionist forces, distorted projection of incidents and happenings in India and Pakistan's approach to its on-going nuclear programme. It is a fact that the President of Pakistan has alleged and Pakistan's nuclear scientist Dr. Abdul Hyder Khan has also recently claimed that Pakistan has achieved enrichment of uranium while, on the other hand, the President of Pakistan Zia-ul-Haq also says that this is so but not of weapons grade. We do not understand really what to take and what to reject and whether this enrichment which has been achieved is weapon grade or not.

Pakistan's exploitation every now and

then of the Kashmir issue and Pakistan's encouragement to hijackers is also deplorable. No doubt, we are happy that they have decided to conduct the hijackers' case and I hope they will expedite the case in the same manner as they did in the case of their own hijackers.

Another problem that comes in the way of better relations with Pakistan is Pakistan's acquiring enormous amounts of sophisticated and offensive weapons. It is a historical fact that whenever these weapons have been acquired by Pakistan on any plea, under any conditions, our experience has been that these weapons have always been used against India and, therefore, what we have telling Pakistan is that they can acquire weapons for their legitimate use, but the acquiring of weapons to this extent naturally creates suspicion in our mind.

Several Members have referred to the visit of our Foreign Secretary to Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Here I would like to mention that, in the case of Sri Lanka, there has been no secret understanding and there has been no secret pact. In fact, it was denied by me on the floor of this House that even the communique which was issued by Sri Lanka was their statement and that it was not a joint communique. Therefore, the question of our Foreign Secretary talking something with the President of Sri Lanka or the Foreign Secretary of Sri Lanka is only this much that he went there to create conditions conducive for better relations in the future, so that there may be more possibility of ensuring that there is a political settlement and that political settlement is arrived at in such a fashion which is acceptable to all the people concerned, both the Tamilians as well as other Sri Lankans. And that should be the end of this problem.

Another problem with Pakistan has been that Pakistan Government controlled media have been giving slanted news which has not been very conducive for improving the relations between the two countries. Similarly, as I mentioned, Pakistan's involvement in the Punjab affair has been resented, and that has been one cause of problem between the two countries. Another thing is this. We quite appreciate

that Pakistan must have their own defence and its requirement, but their responsible leaders have been making provocative statements in this behalf. Pakistan's defence budget increased three-fold since 1977, from Rs. 1, 016 crores to Rs. 30,37 crores. This accounts for 54 per cent of the domestic budget and 60 per cent of her foreign exchange resources. All available evidence suggests that Pakistan has been relentlessly pursuing their nuclear weapons policy. As I said, that nuclear weapons policy is really not in the interest of this region. Here I would like to mention that India remains committed to friendly relations between the two countries. There is one thing definitely, that we must be satisfied that Pakistan is sincere in its peace, what they call, 'peace offensive', and that their professions and their deed should not have much difference,

A number of hon. Members have mentioned about Bangladesh. Our relations with Bangladesh have remained very cordial and stable for some time. However, some outstanding issues remain to be sorted out. These include the question of sharing of the Ganga water, the large scale infiltration of migrants into India, the settlement of claims of Indian nationals for their property, the settlement of the maritime boundary and the controversy over the Moore Island. These are some of the problems. But we have been talking to them and we hope that these will be sorted out in due course because we have suggested to them that, in order to increase the flow of Ganga water at Farakka, they must provide a link canal from the Brahmaputra and in that way only they would be able to increase their water requirement.

Economic relations with Bangladesh have been growing over the years. Our trade has been increasing. But it is a fact that our trade with our neighbouring countries is 1.5 per cent of our total foreign trade. There is scope for increasing this trade. Of course, more attention is being paid to this.

The credit line provided for Bangladesh has been utilised to some extent. They wanted the date to be extended and

we have agreed to extend the date upto June, 1985.

Now the other important item which most of the hon. Members have spoken about is that of Sri Lanka. The Tamils of Sri Lanka have felt discriminated and aggrieved by the laws enacted by the Sinhalese government right from 1948. The main issues involved are citizenship rights and the status of the Tamil language, official recognition of Buddhism as the State religion, State-sponsored colonisation of Sinhalese in traditional areas of the Tamils, discrimination in employment, discrimination in education and inequality in industrial and economic development of the predominantly Tamil areas in the north.

The Tamil Parties and groups consistently asked through constitutional means for the redressal of their grievances. But, unfortunately, as a result of the accumulated frustration in 1976 they asked for a separate homeland in 1976. After the July 1983 violence, discussions for a political/settlement started in Sri Lanka with the Tamil parties through the good offices of our late Prime Minister. The Tamil Parties agreed to give up their demand for a separate homeland at the same time, it was agreed that in All Party Conference will be called and in this All Party Conference adequate legislation will be introduced by the Sri Lankan Government so that their grievances are redressed. An All Party Conference was in fact convened and it continued to be in session from time to time for a period of almost over a year. But in December 1984 unfortunately due to pressure from Sri Lankan hardliners and the Buddhist clergy it was decided to disband this conference. This conference was disband without achieving anything and, therefore, the present situation has developed. Meanwhile, a large number of refugees have started coming into this country. The number of refugees is now more than 90,000. We have given shelter to these refugees, but we have made it very clear to the Sri Lankan Government that these refugees will have to go back to Sri Lanka with honour and safety. We will ensure that these refugees go back as soon as a political solution is found. It has been

made very clear to the Sri Lankan Government that there cannot be military solution of this problem and they have to find a solution which should be based on a political basis and which would be acceptable to all concerned including the Tamils of Sri Lanka.

No doubt the creation of a restricted zone and a surveillance zone have caused some problems and rather acute problems for the Sri Lankan Tamil fishermen and they have been deprived of their livelihood. This is a problem which they are facing and one of the reasons for the refugees coming to India from Sri Lanka is this economic reason also.

Here I would also like to mention that a number of hon Members have spoken about the security forces of Sri Lanka. We also feel that the security forces of Sri Lanka should be restrained and they should behave in a disciplined manner. We have no definite statistics, but it is reported that a large number of people have been killed in Sri Lanka. Similarly a large number of people have been imprisoned and unless conditions are created where the people can sit across the table and talk, it will not be possible to find a solution.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. It is so easy to say. Every problem in this world has a solution. Do not interrupt, Sit down.

SRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, here I would like to mention what Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said. Even though sitting on the opposite side, he mentioned that army cannot solve this sort of problem and I think we are also of the same opinion that the army will not be able to solve this problem. This will have to be solved politically and as I said, it has to be solved in a manner, in a fashion that will be acceptable to all concerned including the Tamils of Sri Lanka as well as those Sri Lanka Tamils who are here in this country as refugees. They also should

get the opportunity to go back to their country with honour and in safety.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One Bluestar is sufficient.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : About West Asia, I would like to say that our relations with the West Asian countries are very cordial, very friendly and there is a lot of cooperation between West Asian countries and India. This cooperation is increasing from day to day. No doubt, the only problems that we envisage, or the problem that are there today, is the problem of the PLO and the Iran-Iraq war. Hon. members are aware that the Prime Minister took a special interest when there was an escalation in the Iran-Iraq war and the result was that special emissaries were sent by the Prime Minister with a message suggesting that the escalation in Iran-Iraq war should be reduced by ensuring sectoral peace. Sectoral peace means that the civilian targets should not be bombed the Shattel-Arab, and the Persian Gulf should be free for navigation, chemical weapons should not be used and such prisoners of war who were badly wounded or sick should be exchanged. After the emissaries went there, the Prime Minister also desired that I and the Foreign Secretary go to Iran and Iraq. We visited Iraq first and delivered the Prime Minister's message. The Iraqi President and leadership were very grateful to India because as a special case, India was taking such keen interest in ensuring that peace was restored in that region. So, Iraq's response was fairly positive. Similarly, when we went to Iran, Iran also appreciated the sincerity of India's move and initiative. But we find that there is still some area of disagreement between the two countries which we have not been able to bridge so far. But still, the matter has not been given up and we hope that this will be taken up again when the representatives of Iraq and Iran come to India at the time of the Non-aligned Bureau's meeting, which will be held from 18th of this month. At that time it would be possible for us to take up this matter again. In the meanwhile, the hon. members must have seen that the Secretary General of the UN also visited Iran and Iraq and we are still awaiting

news about the result of the Secretary General's visit. But we feel that, most probably, still an area of disagreement exists.

As far as PLO is concerned, hon. Members know that India's policy has throughout been one of supporting their cause, not because it is an Arab cause, but because it is a very genuine cause, and India's policy has been that all the Palestinians should go back to their homeland, and all the Arab land which have been occupied by Israel should be vacated. Only then, lasting peace can be restored in this region. This is also one matter in which the late Prime Minister took a special interest.

Before the meeting of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit, a committee of four Foreign Ministers had been appointed, which included the then External Affairs Minister of India. They went to Iran and Iraq, on several occasions and tried to ensure that peace was restored. But unfortunately, it was not possible to succeed, and the objective of peace was not achieved.

There were a large number of Cut Motions of Bhutan. I would like to mention that our relations with Bhutan are most cordial. The King of Bhutan paid three visits to India since January 1984. The King, during his last visit that is in January 1985 said—and I quote :

"At no point of time in history have the relations between India and Bhutan been as good as to-day."

The Queen Mother also visited India in 1984. Our economic and commercial relations are improving. India met over 42% of Bhutan's expenditure in its 1984 budget, and that accounts for about Rs. 26.6 crores.

Similarly, outside the Plan, we provided assistance in power transmission, costing Rs. 5 crores, for urban development about Rs. 2 crores, for the Chukha hydel project Rs. 30 crores, for studies for cement projects Rs. 30 lakhs, for repairs of Zongs Rs. 2 crores and for the new

Secretariat building Rs. 1 crore. All these were done in 1984-85.

Apart from this, a microwave link permitting Bhutan to have telephone connections with outside world has also been completed at a cost of Rs. 3.4 crores. The Thimphu to Phuntsholing connection has been provided at a cost of Rs. 2.5 crores.

The trade agreement signed in 1983 with Bhutan gives it facilities for third-country trade. The agreement also provided for refund of excise duties on India's exports to Bhutan, and Indian exports to Bhutan aggregated to about Rs. 200 crores annually.

As regards cultural relations, two delegations of college students, professors and Lamas visited India during 1983-84. A CPWD delegation has been sent by India to examine the possibilities of setting up a Sports Centre and a community hall.

Bhutan has been given Rs. 5 crores for creating a Bhutanese Chair in the Nag-arjunasagar University.

The Prime Minister has also indicated his intention to visit Bhutan Shortly, and I hope this visit will materialize soon.

India has promised to extend all assistance to Bhutan in organizing their first international conference, namely SARC Foreign Ministers's Conference.

The Plan subsidy for 1985-86 as Rs. 25 crores, i.e., about 33% of its development expenditure.

18.00 hrs.

Apart from this, India has agreed to an expenditure of Rs. 15 crores covering several projects, including a road from Highway 31-0 to Manglam.

The Hydel project costing about Rs. 220 crores will be commissioned in 1986. As regards the Indo-Bhutan Boundary, there is no problem. We propose to conclude a civil aviation agreement also. We also propose to put up a broadcasting station of 50 KW in Bhutan. This is briefly what we have been doing in Bhutan;

and I think this covers all the cut motions which were submitted about Bhutan.

I would like also to mention here that the hon. member, Shri Swell spoke about our relations with Burma. Our relations with Burma are cordial. In November 1984, Ne Win, Chairman of the Burma Socialist Programme Party came to India. Earlier, the Foreign Minister also visited India. In April 1984, a high level commercial and economic delegation visited India, from Burma. The delegation had fruitful discussions in the country; and we hope that a commercial credit of Rs. 10 crores will also be made available. The Burmese Trade Minister also visited India during trade fair in November 1984. Last year, we reached an agreement at technical level for delimitation of maritime boundary with Burma; and this has been done. So, I suppose, our relations with Burma are such that the hon. member, Mr. Swell cannot say that we have been treating them like a fire brigade.

SHRI G.G. SWELL SHILLONG :
China is dominant in Burma.

SHRI KAHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :
What we have been doing, as I said, is enough for them. Similarly apart from our traditional relations with Maldives, apart from what efforts we are making bilaterally to improve our relations with the neighbouring countries, the other way and means are being found through SARC and this organisation is being utilized for improving the relations between the countries, particularly the neighbouring countries.

A number of items have been identified in which the close cooperation between SARC countries is envisaged. These items are the agriculture, rural development, telecommunications, meteorology, health, population, postal service, transport, science and technology, sports and culture. In addition, the representatives of planning organisations hold periodical meetings. I am sure, with what the SARC have identified and the institutional arrangements which are being made, this will further improve the relations between the South-East Asian countries; and that will be the time when we think of what

some of the members have said about a South Asian common Market and other such facilities.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about USA?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :
Our relations with them are very cordial.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You drink to the health of your neighbour.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN :
I drink to your health.

The only problem with USA has been that USA in 1981 concluded an agreement with Pakistan to supply military material including hardwares amounting to 3.2 billions. Actually, we have been telling Pakistan that Pakistan's legitimate requirement of armament can be met, but this quantity of weapons really is not required for Pakistan on the plea that Pakistan is afraid of the presence of the Russian troops in Afghanistan and this is needed for its own defence, because we have seen whenever supply of arms, massive supply of arms, particularly offensive type and most sophisticated type is made to Pakistan, these have been utilized against India.

But I am sure that the Prime Minister's visit in June to the U.S.A. will produce very good results. The Prime Minister is going there on the invitation of President Reagan. Apart from the bilateral and international affairs which will be discussed during this visit, the Prime Minister will also take the opportunity of inaugurating the Festival of India which has attracted a lot of attention in America.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Prime Minister.
THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, India's foreign policy has been well established for over thirtyseven years now. We are continuing along the same road. Under this foreign policy India has attained a certain position in the world, a certain authority in the world. In a way, our foreign policy was not very different from the basis of our independence struggle. It is a development of the same movement on a world-wide basis. We fought against

imperialism, against colonialism, against racism, against any form of domination or discrimination. Today we still fight against these ills wherever they may be. Added to these, we have neo-colonialism and neo-imperialism which did not exist earlier. And if you really go down to the basis of disarmament, are we not getting back to Gandhiji's *ahimsa* on a wider scale?

This foreign policy has helped India gain a certain standing, but more than that it has set certain precedents in the world. It was this foreign policy that started off the Non-Aligned Movement which is today one of the largest movements in the world and which, I am sure, history will find, has been responsible for avoiding many areas of tension and may be even many wars. We will continue along this road for peace, for disarmament, for a more just, social and economic order.

Most of the points, specific points, have been covered by the hon. Minister of State, but I would like to go over some of the major areas of concern to the House and to the people of our country.

We have been taking certain initiatives in our region. We felt that it is important that we develop the best possible relations with all the countries in our region keeping our own basic ideologies, our basic policies intact, not deviating from them. We are following this course. We have taken certain initiatives with our Foreign Secretary going to these countries and we hope this will help develop better social and cultural relations between our countries. We have to see that the relations in our region grow deeper and more amongst the peoples of the region because that is what will establish real cordiality in the region. It is not enough just Governments getting together and may be signing agreements or pacts. We need something more, much more long-lasting and deeper, all our mutual interests. We will be looking for this. Our Foreign Secretary has recently returned from Pakistan. There has been some comment about his visit there and what was spoken of and what was done. I think, a few things need to be clarified.

Discussions have been started. But I

would like to make it very clear that the talks that we are referring today are not talks on the no war pact or on peace agreement or at that level. We are talking of improving relationships, improving exchanges between our two peoples, improving the cordiality between the two countries, because that is what will then lead to an improvement in the atmosphere which can lead to a basis for a proper understanding between our two countries. I have met President Zia on two occasions once in Delhi in November and once in Moscow. On both the occasions we had very cordial talks. President Zia was very forthright in what he wanted to do to improve relations between our countries. Unfortunately, after the first occasion we if had the incident with the jathas visiting Nankana Sahib in Pakistan. After the second talk, we read an interview that he had given to a journal, which again was totally contrary to what he had spoken earlier. This is just to bring these facts to your notice. We are worried about their feverish purchase of arms and weapons which we feel are well beyond their just requirement. Today we believe that the U.S.A. is spending the maximum amount it has ever spent since the Vietnam war was closed down, on armaments going to the Mujahideen in Afghanistan. And, as you know, these go through Pakistan. We cannot be fully sure of how much goes where. The sums involved are very very large. We do not like the reports about their nuclear programme. We have still no indication that they are not making a bomb. We know that they are getting aircraft, they have got aircraft which has the capability of carrying nuclear weapons.

Just a few days ago, the President of Sri Lanka has visited Pakistan. And we were disturbed that he should have opened the Jammu & Kashmir issue while he was in Pakistan. Simultaneously there is a forum being set up in the United Kingdom which is also opening this issue. I wonder if this is a coincidence.

With Sri Lanka, many of our Members are very justly agitated. But we must keep one thing firmly in mind. Whatever be the conclusion of this ghastly period in Sri Lanka, it must be such that the Tamils

will live in peace and harmony in Sri Lanka for the coming years. We must not look just to one or two years or five years. We must look much further ahead and see that the atmosphere is retrieved to an extent that the Tamils feel safe and confident to live in that country and nothing that we do must make it difficult for the Tamils to live in Sri Lanka in safety and honour. Keeping this in mind, we are working towards a solution. We have had contact, on a number of occasions, with the President of Sri Lanka. We have had certain exchanges of communication and we feel that there is light at the end of the tunnel.

Our relations with the USSR and the USA will be more friendly. The USSR has been an old friend who has stood by us at times when we needed friends. We appreciate this and we shall keep this in mind. With the USA, we are trying to improve our friendship. We are trying to improve our relations. But there are a few points which do seem to stand in the way. One is, as I have already said, the arms supply to Pakistan. The second is that we feel they are not taking enough action on Pakistan's nuclear programme. We feel that equipment is still coming from outside. We feel that technology is leaking and not enough is being done to control that. But we are looking forward to better cultural better social and better trade relations, and on my visit there, I do hope to bring these points to their notice and we hope we will get a positive response.

The non-aligned movement has been one of the largest peace movements that the earth has seen and we will be taking more steps to build on this. We are having the Ministerials level meeting on Namibia in Delhi next week which will be followed by a meeting later this year. We have helped the African countries which were suffering from tremendous famine and drought, by sending them one lakh tonnes of wheat. This is really an example of where we can help them. We do not have to think back very far to see that India could have been in a very similar position. Merely 20-25 years ago, if we had a drought we would have suffered in a similar manner. But today, because of

our positive policies on developing self-sufficiency, developing ourselves, we are able to send grain to them. This is an area where South-South exchanges are really important because we are the ones who can show them how to rise up above that level. And it is a clear example which is visible to everybody in the world that when it comes to the crux, we have taken the correct path and the others who have got carried away by various theories and smooth talk, have not been able to rise up.

Through NAM and on other platforms, we will be taking up, whenever we can, the case for Namibia and the South-African people. It is one of the last vestiges of colonialism left in the world and truly, the whole of humanity should hang its head till we get rid of this.

We have taken initiatives to show to the world what India really is, not what is perceived in the media, and to this end we held to years ago a festival in England and this year we are going to have a festival in the U.S.A. and a festival in France. This will bring home to the people of America and the people of Europe what India really is. We are not projecting just a modern technological India, we are also projecting our potters, our musicians, our dyers and our village people. We will be taking them to America, and to France and exposing them to the world and exposing the world to what really is, the heart of India.

The Iraq-Iran war is really one of the most terrible wars that is taking place after the First World War in the manner in which it is being fought. We have taken various steps, as have many other people in the world, to try and bring this ghastly war to an end. Unfortunately no one is seeing an end to this war today. We will still be working at this, keeping ahead, to try and bring peace in this region.

The PLO has fought a very brave struggle. We have stood by them in the past because we have felt that it has been their right to have a homeland and we will stand by them in the future also.

Sir, last but not the least is the question of extremists and secessionists propagating the division of India from their bases in various countries. We have taken up this matter in earnest with those government, we have applied pressure in what ever ways have been available to us, and we have got some responses. We are looking at this very seriously and we will continue to do so. India's foreign policy over the years has proved that it was corrected not only for India, but for the world, and we will carry on building along the same lines.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Parliament survives through such traditions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, please.

I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grant relating to the Ministry of External Affairs to vote together unless any hon. Member desires that any

of his cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demand for Grant relating to the Ministry of External Affairs to the vote.

The question is :—

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986, in respect of the head of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 28 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.”

The motion was adopted.

Demand for Grant, 1985-86 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs Voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand		Amount of Demand	
		for Grant on	account voted by	for Grant voted	by Lok Sabha
		the House on 25th, March, 1985 ¹			
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS					
28.	Ministry of External Affairs	33,90,92,000	7,11,33,000	1,69,54,62,000	35,56,67,000

18.23 hrs.

STATEMENT ON CRASH OF AN INDIAN AIR FORCE PLANE NEAR BAREILLY IN U.P.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Mr.
Speaker, Sir, with deep regret, I inform
the House about a tragic accident involving
an Indian Air Force aircraft which resulted
in loss of civilian lives and damage to
properties.

On 9th April, 1985, Flight Lieutenant
R.S. Sodhi, while on a routine training
flight from the Air Force Base at Bareilly,
experienced hydraulic failure of the main
hydraulic system approximately 10 minutes
after take-off. The Pilot immediately
turned the aircraft towards the airfield in
order to return and land at the base.
During this stage, the booster hydraulic
system also failed resulting in loss of control.
At that time, the Pilot was approximately
900 metres above the ground and the
aircraft had assumed a nose-up attitude
with the right wing coming down. The
Pilot attempted to control the aircraft; but
getting no response, ejected.

The aircraft descended and crashed on
the edge of village RAMPURAMAFI into
a group of huts. It broke into pieces and
caught fire. Ten civilians were killed on
the spot and another ten injured. The
dead and the injured were rescued from the
wreckage and the injured taken to the
hospital where five of them later succumbed
to their injuries.

The Chief of the Air Staff rushed to the
site of the accident the same evening. This
morning I have also visited the site as well
as the District hospital where the five

injured people are undergoing treatment
mainly for burns. Except for one case
where the burns are reported to be severe,
others are progressing satisfactorily. I
also met the Pilot in the local Military
Hospital. He is under the observation for
injuries.

Apart from the loss of life, eight houses
were destroyed and twelve heads of cattle
killed. According to a preliminary
estimates, the loss of civilian property,
cattle and household effects is of the order
of one lakh.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to
investigate into the circumstances and
causes of the accident.

Government of Uttar Pradesh has
announced an ex-gratia payment of Rupees
five thousand to the next of kin of each
person killed and Rupees One thousands to
each person injured during the accident.
Government of India has announced an ex-
gratia relief of Rupees ten thousand to
the next of kin of each person killed, and
Rs. two thousand to each person injured
during the accident. The Prime Minister
has also been pleased to release a sum of
Rs. one lakh from the Prime Minister's
Relief Fund to provide relief to those who
have suffered loss or damage to their
property, cattle and household effects.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands
adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at
11 A.M.

18.28 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April
11, 1985/Chaitra 21, 1907 (Saka).*

